THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Pledged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Repblican National Platform.

VOL. XVII. | ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1903. | NO. 15.

PEOPLE THAT YOU KNOW

WHAT THEY ARE DOING--- WHERE THEY GO.

Interesting Items Gathered Here and There in Our Journeyings About Town.

ELGIN, ILL., Dec. 7.—No offerings and no sales. Official market firm at 25 cents; last week 25 cents; last year 29 cents. Output of week, 459,200 lbs.

Vote to-day for State Attorney.

Vote to-day for Leslie P. Hanna.

L. B. Grice was a Chicago visitor Monday.

Pure Buckwheat fresh from the mills at Webb & Boylan's.

Fine program at the bazaar come and hear it. Supper 25 cents.

Frank E. Fenderson of Round Lake was a Antioch visitor Tuesday.

Now is the time to buy your pianos and organs. Call and see me. Wm. Keulman.

Fire sale goods going fast. Some of the best bargains still left. Webb & Boylan.

J. A. Thain, of Millburn, was an Antioch visitor Saturday.

Walter Stickels contemplates moving to this city the fore part of February.

The Thorn building and the bank of Antioch building are nearing completion.

Henry J. Devlin and Mattie O'Boyle of Fox Lake, were Antioch visitors Tuesday.

Don't try a new brand of tea, we have some good, saved from the wreck. Webb & Boylan.

Lakeside and Winnetka, near Chicago, are undergoing an epidemic of scarlet fever.

We enjoy showing our stock to bargain hunters, for they always buy. Webb & Boylan.

Mrs. B. R. Hoysrodt and Mrs. M. H. Farrier visited friends in Chicago the latter part of the week.

Mrs. Belle Shugart, of Rockford, Ill., visited Antioch relatives and friends the latter part of the week.

Is it not about time to make a move in the matter of a poultry and pet stock show of the Antioch association?

Write to Alden, Bidinger & Co., Waukegan, Ill., for prices and terms on new and used pianos and organs. 6tf

The plate glass front of the new union block was put in during the past week and the building is now enclosed and is an ornament to the town.

Webb & Boylan are now located in the old Hegeman building on the east side of Main street where they will be pleased to see their old customers and friends.

Only one more week to close out the Hegeman stock of boots and shoes and winter goods. Make a rush to get the bargains. L. B. Grice. 13w2

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. D. Paddock, Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Savage and Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Paddock start this week for Pensacola, Florida, where they will spend the winter.

For Sale or Rent—A nine room house with barn and other buildings in A1 condition in Antioch. Call or address J. J. Burke, real estate agent, Antioch. 2tf

The annual meeting of the Antioch Creamery Association for the election of officers and other business of the association will be held in the village hall, Tuesday, December 22, at 1:00 p. m.

The many Lake County friends of Congressman Foss will be pleased to know that in the makeup of House Committees Speaker Cannon has retained his services as Chairman of the Naval Committee.

An improvement association is being discussed by some of our progressive citizens. If Antioch needs anything in particular, improvement is one of these and there is a wide field for missionary labor along that line.

Circuit Court convened Monday at Waukegan with forty-nine peoples, one hundred and fifty-two common law and one hundred and forty-three chancery cases. The Antioch jurors are Charles Yopp, Charles Smith, George Pitman and B. W. Ames, Jr.

Don't fail to vote at the special election for States Attorney to-day. The republican candidate, Leslie P. Hanna, is worthy every vote in the county and apathy on the part of the republicans might result in his defeat. Don't be over confident, go to the polls and vote.

The Board of Supervisors of McHenry are agitating the question of building a new court house. McHenry county certainly needs a new building of this kind as the old yne is a ranshackel affair that has done service for many years and has become antiquated.

Ask anybody that bought goods at the fire sale about the bargains they got. Webb & Boylan.

Special election for States Attorney today.

20 pounds of granulated sugar for $1.00 at Webb & Boylan's.

Dolls, fancy aprons, pincushions and other fancy articles for sale at the bazaar.

Don't think we have any old groceries for we "fired" them. Webb & Boylan.

Deputy Treasurer Fred Ames, of Waukegan, visited Antioch relatives and friends Tuesday.

A child can buy goods at the fire sale as cheap as the oldest man living. Webb & Boylan.

Our local merchants have put in a fine line of Christmas goods and invite your careful inspection.

For Sale or Rent: The blacksmith shop at Pikeville. Inquire of Mrs. Wm. Bull, on the premises. 14w2.

Buy your collar buttons at Wm. Keulman's and get a chance on a 7 jewel Gold watch.

You never can buy clothes for yourself and boys as cheap again as you can now at the fire sale. Webb & Boylan.

Miss Rose Dempsey, who was the guest of Miss Harriett Chinn, returned to her home in Kenosha Tuesday.

Come up and see how easy it is to sell goods at half price at the fire sale. Webb & Boylan.

Oyster supper served for 25 cents at five o'clock Friday evening at the church basement.

We "fired" all of our old groceries, every thing new at the Hegeman building. Webb & Boylan.

Wanted to Rent—a farm of about 40 or 50 acres under good cultivation. Henry Klopp. Antioch, Ill. Box 212.

Don't forget that we have cutlery, knives and forks, spoons and lots of useful Christmas gifts at one half price at the fire sale. Webb & Boylan.

Found—on the road between Antioch and Hickory, a cap, owner can have the same by calling at this office, proving property and paying for this notice.

Meetings of the Lake County Farmers Institute will be held at Deerfield and at Ivanhoe, some time during the month of February.

We have opened a grocery store in the Hegeman building and will be pleased to see all of our old customers and some new ones. Webb & Boylan.

We understand that all the rural routes established in this county will not go into effect until the first of April instead of at the first of Januury as heretofore announced.

As I have an unusually large stock of winter goods on hand I will sell for a limited time only, ladies, misses and childrens hats and caps below cost, call soon and get bargains. Miss Addie Schaffer.

There will be an entertainment by J. Wesley Holland, Saturday evening, Dec. 12, at the Hickory church. This will be an unusually good entertainment, let every one attend.

I am moving the Hegeman stock of boots, shoes and rubber goods into the R. D. Emmons building, west side of Main street where I will close it out. Call and get bargains. L. B. Grice. 14w2

For Sale or Rent—A farm known as the Alfius Parks place, one and one-half mile east of Pikeville, containing 140 acres. For particulars inquire at the farm or of C. A. Parks, 826 Elizabeth St., Kenosha Wis. 11w8

The third rail line of the Aurora, Elgin & Chicago railway reports for the month of October a gross earning of $38,878; operating expenses $20,079; net earnings $18,799. This road has been in operation about a year.

There will be an entertainment and sale at the Liberty church Friday evening, Dec. 18. Sale opens at 5 p. m.. Lunch served from 5 to 7 p.m. Entertainment at 8 p. m. Miss Loie Barnum who has been with us before will assist. Admission 10 cents.

C. B. George, a well known restaurant keeper of Waukegan, died at his home in that city on Wednesday of last week after an illness of some eight weeks. Mr. George was seventy-four years of age and well and favorably known in nearly all parts of the county.

The Pikeville school will give a Christmas entertainment at Hosmer church, Friday evening, Dec. 18. The program will consist of songs, recitations, dialogues, drills, tableaux and a number of selections by the phonograph. Admission ten cents. Let all come and hear a good program.

Mrs. James Walsh, mother of Mrs. C. R. Thorn, of this city, died at her home at Fox Lake, Monday night after an illness extending over a period of several months. Mrs. Walsh was one of the early settlers of western Lake County and was well and favorably known to a large circle of friends who join with the News in extending sympathy to the bereaved family. Mrs. Walsh was abont sixty years of age and leaves to mourn her loss a husband, one son and three daughters who will miss the genial smile, kindly words and loving care of a wife and mother.

RECEIVERS DISCHARGED.

ORDER MADE AFTER TALK WITH CREDITORS.

Dowie Reinstated by Judge Kohlsaat In Control of Zion City.

The receivers of Zion City have been discharged.

Without waiving the protection afforded by the bankruptcy proceedings John Alexander Dowie is again master of the north shore city, as predicted in an open letter published in the Zion City Banne Tuesday. Dowie appeared in open court at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and when the order which had been prepared by Jacob Newman, attorney for the receivers, had been granted by Judge Kohlsaat, he bowed his head and said: "I thank you."

The making of the order, which was the outcome of several secret conferences at the Auditorium Hotel during the day, was a mere matter of form. Complete arrangements had been made and a harmonious understanding between the receivers, the creditors and Dowie opened the way without any argument or misunderstanding for a termination of the receivership which had existed over Zion City and its industries for seven days.

Just before Judge Kohlsaat passed on the order Attorney Newman asked permission of the coart to add a clause to the order which had been overlooked. It provided for the payment of all the labor claims, during the life of the receivership of Dowie.

This amendment to the order was agreed to by Judge V. V. Barnes, attorney for Dowie, and in a breath Judge Kohlsaat said:

"Is this order agreeable to all parties?"

All acquisced.

"You may enter the order, Mr. Clerk," then said the judge, referring to his docket and preparing to call the next case.

The crowd of people made way for Dowie who appeared in the court room clad in a heavy black coat, a black string tie and a close fitting skull cap. It was his first visit to Chicago since court proceedings began a week ago.

Dowie was in a jovial mood and shook hands with almost every person in the room. He was reserved however, and said but little and declined to be intervied. At the Auditorium Hotel where he stopped, the number of his room could not be learned.

Immediately after the order had been granted Dowie and receiver Currier left the court room for the Auditorium Hotel to await his train. In a short time they reappeared and went to Zion City where receiver Currier formally delivered to Dowie and recalled the costodian who had been in charge of the Zion City plants one week.

The basis of settlement with the creditors it is said, is upon the agreement of Dowie to give notes with 6 per-cent, payable in installments of 10, 25, 25 and 40 per-cent a tintervals of three months.

Dowie is quoted as saying that the obligations will all be cleared before the first notes are due.

The condition now said attorney Newman is exactly as it was before the receivers were appointed, except that a majority of the creditors wanted the receivers removed and were willing to give Dowie time.

Every body will be invited to come in and settle on the basis agreed upon.

Fred M. Blount, one of the receivers said: "Very early the receivers found that the trust given them by the court was not entirely a commercial trust, but more of a religious nature. We found that there were nearly 10,000 persons at Zion City who get their living from the industries started by Dowie in that city, and, after carefully surveying and examining the place and looking into everything, we believe that the creditors acted wisely in turning the property back to Dowie.

Many followers of Dowie were present in the courtroom when the order to dissolve the receivership was entered, and broad smiles overspread their countenances as they went up to their "general overseer" and shook him vigorously by the hand. As the venerable man was about to leave the courtroom door he turned, and with bared head, silk hat in hand, he said:

"Brethren, peace to thee."

Sale of Victoria Cross.

The sales of the Victoria Cross by impoverished holders of it have recently become so frequent that the British government has issued an order that such sale hereafter will debar the seller from the annual pension of $50 that goes with the cross. The intrinsic value of the cross is very small, but it sometimes brings a high price owing to the associations which surround it.

Rain Prophecy.

The best rain prophecy I know, says a teacher of medicine, is nerve irritability. If the boys are easily provoked (myself also), there is likely to be a shower.

Kaffir Convicts.

Ninety-five per cent of the black convicts whom you see working on the road or harbor works in British South Africa are Christianized Kaffirs.

BANKRUPT LANDLORD.

Henry Cannon, Who Ran Oak Park Hotel, Pistakee Bay.

Henry H. Cannon, of Chicago, who for the past two seasons ran the Oak Park hotel at Pistakee Bay, Fox Lake, has gone bankrupt. Besides those in Chicago, his creditors include numerous firms at McHenry, who furnished supplies to the hotel. The McHenry Brewing company is one of the heaviest creditors.

Vote To Move Fair Grounds.

The annual election of officers of the Lake County Fair Assocation, at Libertyville last week, was one of the liveliest meetings held by the association since 1894 when the soldiers were imported from Ft. Sheridan to help one faction defeat the other. Then, as at the meeting last week, big rolls of bills were in evidence and all who would "vote right" were given an opportunity to do so by having their membership in the association paid by those "in on the deal." Railway promoters and electric car employes in bran new uniforms took the place of Uncle Sam's hired men and completely routed the old officers in favor of men of large affairs with an evident axe to grind, as they favor selling the old grounds and removing the best buildidgs to the site of the Libertyville Trotting Association grounds where a mile track is in course of construction. As far as the contemplated move will affect the interests of agriculturists in the county it is a matter of complete indifference to them, as the fair had long ago ceased to be a factor in their lives or vocation, the farmer with the big squash and pumpkin having yielded his lesser attraction to the race horse and "wild man from Borneo," who could "swallow molten metal and eat glass," while the fakir with his wiley ways and delusive wares has regaled to the background woman and her handiwork, as far as the fair waa concerned.

The ticket elected was as follows:

President..................F. E. Marsh
1st Vice President......Dr. T. W. Brophy
2nd Vice President...........Ernst Hecht
Secretary......................J. S. Gridley
Treasurer...................E. W. Parkhurst

Directors: John Austin, J. W. Swansbrough, E. B. Neville, John Bradley and J. C. Price.

The candidates defeated were:

President.....................H. J. Cater
1st Vice President..........H. C. Edwards
2nd Vice President............F. L. Carr
Secretary,................O. E. Churchell

Directors: James Mann, L. B. Hamby, Herman Bock, W. F. Clow, J. A. Mason.

Naturally the farmers and others who stood by the society in the time of its need feel sore at being thrust aside and seeing the grounds and holdings disposed of in favor of another concern, but it seems to The News that the farmers and others aggrieved, have redress within themselves by proceeding to establish an agricultural fair at Grayslake or some other accessable central part of the county.

Dainty Cup and Saucer.

In the hands of an expert, cups of any description containing tea leaves or coffee grounds will serve for telling fortunes, but now there is a new teacup which makes seership possible for any one who desires to look into the future via of the before-mentioned tea leaves or coffee grounds. The cup and saucer are daintily packed in a box. They are accompanied by a book explaining the mysteries. The saucer is worked with circles and the cup is divided by geometrical lines. These diverge from the center inside—that is to say the bottom—and are crossed by circles like a miniature globe. The stars and signs of the zodiac are in the spaces thus formed. On the bottom of the cup on the inside the sun is indicated, and sheds light on the bank of tea leaves in whatsoever square they may lie.

Just About the Same Thing.

Johnnie was much interested in all his Aunt Clara's wedding preparations but most especially in his wedding gift to her, which he had been told was to be a chafing dish. After having had it pointed out to him, where it rested among the other gifts, he marched straight to his mother, and in a thoroughly disgusted tono said: "Mamma, that wedding present I gave Aunt Clara is nothing but a kitchen skillet!"

Polish Women's Perfect Feet.

Polish women are renowned for their beauty, for the perfection of their hands and the smallness of their feet. They place the fineness of the hands above all other charms. "I regard my hands, not my face," said one, and it is reported in Warsaw that the Vienna shoe dealers keep a separate case of shoes for the delicate feet of their Polish customers.

Nome Gold.

The gold yield of the Nome region has hitherto come from the sea beaches and from gulches and beaches at most ten miles from water transportation.

PANAMA CANAL TREATY.

RATIFIED UNANIMOUSLY BY THE JUNTA.

It Is Expected to Arrive in Washington in about Ten Days.

The Panama canal treaty, ratified unanimously and without amendment by the Junta and the ministry, has been officially delivered to United States Consul General Gudger. He will forward it to Washington, probably in an American war ship, and President Roosevelt will lose no time in sending it to the Senate. It is expected here in about ten days, so the Senate will be able to consider it immediately after a vote is taken on the Cuban bill. Senator Cullom, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, expects opposition to the treaty, but he feels certain that it will be ratified by the necessary two-thirds majority. Its provisions are so advantageous to the United States and sentiment throughout the country is so strong for a canal, that few of the democratic Senators will care to delay its ratification.

General Reyes, the Columbian commissioner, and Dr. Herran, the charge d'affairs took luncheon with Secretary Hay and discussed affairs in Columbia and on the Isthmus. General Reyes outlined in general the position of his government, but as he is waiting for explicit instructions he cannot submit any definite proposals. It is thought that he will be permitted to recognize the definite separation of Columbia and Panama and negotiate for somo kind of compensation for Columbia. This is of course the only way he can accomplish anything by his mission. Panama is now an independent state and the day this treaty is ratified by the Senate, this government guarantees this independence, even against Columbia.

WAS TOO FAR AWAY.

Young Maiden's Dream of Romance Sadly Shattered.

Maisie was the daughter of a rich merchant, and therefore she could afford to be romantic. To her most young men with black mustaches and an inclination to cheat the barber of his just dues in the matter of hair were heroes of a high order. Papa Spillkins' cashier was this sort of young man, and Maisie decided that her heart and both her 6¾ hands were his alone. One day she met him in the street, but he passed her by with an abstracted air.

"Papa," she said sadly that evening, "I saw that handsome cashier of yours this afternoon. It is sad to think that he should be chained to the dull routine of an office. He is a poet, I am sure. He has such a heavenly, far-away look in his eyes."

"Yes," snapped old Spillkins angrily, "and that far away look isn't confined to his eye. It's all over him just at present. He bolted this afternoon with as much of my money as he could lay his hands upon."

What Shall We Eat?

A writer in the October 31 issue of Harper's Weekly makes a plea for the scientific regulation of food. It is a striking fact, he points out, that science, which has weighed the moon and measured the orbits of the planets and split the atom into electrons, has not yet been able convincingly to tell man what is and what is not his proper food. And yet it is evident to every intelligent observer that a very large proportion of men and women are poisoning themselves every day, ruining their bodies and their minds, shortening their lives, and bringing upon themselves pain and misery through eating and drinking substances and quantities that are not fitted for human assimilation. "Reformers are at work everywhere, but the reformer who could, with authority, show humanity what it should eat and drink would surely do more good than a whole army of wiseacres tinkering at the effects of the evil. What the world needs is an authoritative science of food."

How to Do Without Servants.

It behooves all house mothers to meet the question of how to do without servants. And in order to keep up the standard of mental, spiritual and physical excellence in women, they must be willing to consider that it would be better to live on plainer food, to have fewer ornaments to dust in their homes, to wear less elaborate gowns, and to have more time to read with their children, to walk out under the beneficent skies of this fair land and to reflect on those things that are so abundantly set before the citizens of the twentieth century; that will make for an elevation of class, an entire leveling of conditions that depend on the grade of mind that meets them.—Florence Jackson Stoddard, in Sunset Magazine.

Pests Are Expensive.

The United States is the host of the chinch bug at a cost of $100,000,000. The hessian fly costs $50,000,000 for its entertainment; the grasshopper, $90,000,000; the potato bug, $8,000,000, and the cotton boll worm, $60,000,000.

Letter From Colorado.

The following letter written by Mr. Wm. A. Barnes 115 Dearborn St., Chicago, to Mr. Jerry Savage, of this place, we deem of sufficient general interest to reproduce it in full.—Ed.

Grand Junction, Col., Nov. 10, 1903.

My Dear Jerry:—

While of course I miss you all, I am very glad I remained over here; for aside from the wonders of the Black Canon, which I expect to enjoy to-day, I have seen a fruit country—a land of plenty, that I did not dream was here—Brighton City is only a suggestion to it.

As soon as the train went I began to see what I could do to enjoy myself and improve my mind. I found there was a Government Indian School, an immense Beet Sugar Factory, and the finest farms, so wonderful in their bearing and irrigation. I chose the latter, as the factory was temporarily shut down and I had seen a very large Indian School at East Hampton near Old Point Comfort, Virginia. I soon met in making my inquiries an insurance man from Salt Lake City, who knew Mr. and Mrs. McGinnis well, and who was familiar with the country and people here. We took a drive of about fifteen miles through the valley, the climate here is milder than at Brigham City, and at Pallisades, twelve miles from here, they have not yet had a frost. They have cuntelope mellons still in the market and on the vines. Well Jerry, I never saw such orchards and immense sheds filled with fruit of all kinds. One farmer where we called, had in one shed 2600 bushels of choicest kind of apples all boxed for shipment, 1000 bushels in another and a large gang of men busily engaged in sorting and packing apples from a pile that must have contained car-loads. He gets $1,50 a box here. I went out into the orchard and found the ground under the 1200 trees (eight years old) fairly red with apples that had fallen and limbs broken off the trees by the weight of apples not gathered. The limbs were as large as my leg. The owner told me that they had picked as many as twenty bushels from a tree in a number of instances. I also went [illegible] vinyard, and such a sight [illegible] a acre covered with vines containing fo[illegible] varieties of large grapes, the Malaga or seedless, the Black California, the Muscat and the Rose Periel, an immense black grape, with a delicious flavor. The bunches of all were large, some would weigh two pounds. Now Jerry not one of the grapes were picked, all going to waste, the farmer had to give all his attention to his apples prunes and pears, which brought him more money. I visited other farmers and it was the same. I ate all the grapes I could, and choice varieties of apples and pears until I had not strength or desire enough left to get my teeth through an apple skin when asked to try some especially fine ones. Bendavis, Jonathans and dozens of other kinds in great piles, but my pet was Grimes Golden, oh my! but they are good. Of course all this makes land high. One farm sold last year for $22,000 and this year the fruit crop brought $22,000, another farm sold for $5,000 and this year its apple crop brought $4,000. They say there are no "off" apple years, they are all good. Land at Pallisades that two years ago sold for $150. per acre is now selling for $500 per acre. I wish you could have gone around with me it was one of the trips of my life. I saw the water running through the orchards and irrigation was in full blast and the water running like mountain streams everywhere.

Smallpox an Old Disease.

Contrary to the popular impression, smallpox is not a disease of modern origin. It is doubtful if there are any authentic data concerning its first appearance, but the earliest chronicle now existing of its ravages dates from the sixth century of our present era.

Reduced Rates to Chicago.

Via Wisconsin Central railway account International Live Stock Exposition. Tickets on sale Nov. 29 to Dec. 1 inclusive, good returning to and including Dec. 7. This will be the grandest exhibit of live stock in the country and a visit to Chicago will be both profitable and interestrng to stockmen and others. Further information from local agents W. C. Ry. or Jas. C. Pond, G. P. A., Milwaukee.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

Oats	30@35c
Corn—70 lbs. ear	
Hay	$6 00 @ $10 00
MILL FEED.	
Bran	$18 00
Middlings	20 00@23 00
Gluton	20 00
Oil Meal, per 100 lbs.	1 65
Chicken Feed Wheat	1 35
HOGS.	
Hogs—Live weight	$ 4 50
Hogs—Dressed	6 50
POULTRY.	
Turkeys	10c
Ducks	9c
Geese	[illegible]
Chickens—Live weight	6[illegible]

The Antioch News.
A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher.
ANTIOCH, - - - - ILLINOIS.

AROUND THE WORLD

The engineering and collegiate departments of the Western University of Pennsylvania at Pittsburg were closed owing to the presence of contagious disease in the family of the janitor. One is afflicted with diphtheria and two are down with scarlet fever.

Between fifty and seventy-five restaurants in San Francisco closed Monday, locking out cooks and waiters. The decision was reached after much trouble over the open-shop question. Only a few large restaurants are open and the employers are ready for a long fight.

Edward Ratcliffe, arrested in St. Louis on suspicion of being a member of a counterfeiting gang, confessed that that day there were piles of spurious bills six feet high in a room in Olive street. This money, he said, was made in Chicago and brought to St. Louis by three men, two of whom have escaped with the counterfeit bills.

Circulars have been received by stockholders in the corporation of Swift & Co. asking for a vote Jan. 7 on a proposition to increase the capitalization $10,000,000, the capital stock now being $25,000,000. If the increase is voted wholesale houses which now receive a commission will be purchased and contract refrigerator lines will be acquired.

In the United States District Court in Baltimore in the case of Columbus Ellsworth Upton and Thomas W. McGregor, on trial for conspiracy to defraud the government on mail pouch contracts, Judge Morris overruled the prayer of the defense to take the case from the jury on the ground that the government had failed to prove a prima facie case.

In the interest of economy a number of the high-salaried officials of the United States Steel Corporation known as "Carnegie's young partners," have received a polite note from President Corey saying it would be to the satisfaction of the concern and the welfare of the individual if they looked for employment elsewhere by Jan. 1. The cutting off of employes has been general, affecting men drawing salaries from $10,000 and upward.

BREVITIES.

Fire at Auburn, Ohio, caused a loss of $75,000.

The Chinese cotton crop shows splendid results.

Philadelphia has its worst smallpox epidemic in forty years.

Sheriff Peeling attached Carrie Nation's show at York, Pa.

The P[illegible]ers-Miller Company store at [illegible]wark, O[illegible] was burned; loss $120,000.

Official repor[illegible] from St. Paul, Minn., show a decrease of 1,000,000 tons in the November shipments of the iron range.

The suspended members of the American Red Cross Society have asked Congress to order a full investigation of its affairs.

Dr. Dowie, in submitting to his creditors a plan for ending the receivership, placed his assets at $18,845,210.43 and his liabilities at $4,058,349.67.

W. L. Hartley, Ernest O. Johnson and James Edwards were sentenced to death and Oscar Willishouse to twelve years for murder by Pittsburg judges.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says a report is current in Port Arthur, originating in Chinese quarters, of an anti-Christian rising in the province of Szechuan.

The firm of D. P. Cruickshank & Co., importers and commission merchants, filed a petition in bankruptcy in New York, showing liabilities of $248,395 and assets of $195,298.

Mrs. Richard F. Mueller, bride of a week, died of glanders. She caught the dread disease from her pet horse, which she drove to Bridgeport, Conn., while preparing her trousseau.

Extradition proceedings to secure William Ziegler's trial in Missouri on bribery charges were successfully resisted in Albany, N. Y. Witnesses say he was not in the State on dates mentioned.

Fifteen clerks in May's drug store, Pittsburg, Pa., were rendered unconscious by escaping sewer gass. The fainting of the clerks caused considerable excitement and it was necessary to close the store.

Ben W. Meidner, employed in a photograph studio in Great Falls, Mont., was notified that he had fallen heir to a fortune estimated at $100,000 by the death of his mother, Mrs. R. B. Meidner, in St. Louis.

Because of the numerous daylight holdups in Boston, twenty-one having occurred in seventeen days, the police board has detailed a large force of police as an especial guard for the prevention of these crimes.

The Citizens' Association of St. Paul, Minn., composed of 1,000 wholesalers, manufacturers and merchants, issues a statement declaring it will fight boycotts, sympathetic strikes, picketing and labor union violence.

The stockholders of the Danville Bessemer Company met in Camden, N. J., and by an overwhelming vote decided to dissolve the corporation. Ruinous competition of the shovel trust was assigned as the reason for dissolving.

Rev. E. J. Bodman, pastor of the Vogle Street Christian Church in Fall River, Mass., announced he had voluntarily cut his salary down 10 per cent to correspond with the reduction in wages of the mill hands in his congregation.

The Brooklyn, N. Y., grand jury which investigated the charge that the American Sugar Refining Company has been consuming large quantities of water from the Brooklyn mains without payment, recommends that a claim of $535,000 for unmetered water be prosecuted.

Eight human skeletons, supposed to be the remains of continental soldiers who [illegible]rished during the revolution, were un[illegible]ered by workmen excavating in City [illegible] Park, near the old hall of records, [illegible]v York. A prison in which the [illegible] confined Americ[illegible]ers oc[illegible]is site [illegible]imes.

SECRETARY WILSON REPORTS.

Tells of Tasks Performed by Agricultural Department.

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture has submitted his seventh annual report to the President. Secretary Wilson emphasizes the requirements of the department for research work and says it is not possible to secure enough graduates from the agricultural colleges to supply the demand for education in the various branches of the department. Since 1897 there have been admitted to the department 496 students and other scientists have been secured wherever possible.

Mr. Wilson gives the total agricultural products not fed to live stock at $3,742,000,000 and the balance of foreign trade in favor of the farmers of this country during the last fourteen years, $4,806,000,000. He says "it is the farmer who has paid the foreign bondholder."

The Secretary recites the inspection work of the Bureau of Animal Industry in cattle and meat exports, an inspection which included cattle, sheep, calves, hogs and horses; total ante-mortem inspections aggregated 37,261,029. There was one shipment of horse flesh.

Mr. Wilson says the department has made a strong effort to improve the quality of seeds for distribution to farmers, but regrets that the work does not accomplish the ends for which the law was originally framed. He believes that no practical benefit is derived from the distribution of seeds on congressional orders, and recommends that the distribution be confined to new and rare sorts.

Macaroni wheats, he says, should not be grown where the rainfall is sufficient for the varieties of spring and winter wheats. The value of nitrogen-fixing bacteria in leguminous crops has been well established, and good crops of clover, alfalfa and other crops have been grown on soils that have been failures without this bacteria.

The department is striving to secure the general adoption of more accurate and systematic methods of grading grains. The Secretary recommends a thorough study of our principal crops to determine the best locality for seed production, and the advantage or disadvantage of changing seed from one locality to another.

Secretary Wilson reports a satisfactory development of the beet sugar industry. In 1896 29,220 tons of sugar were made, and a year ago 220,000 tons. Careful estimates put the present crop at about 260,000 tons. The growing of seed in the United States of a superior quality is assured. He concludes that the industry is now well established.

The area surveyed and mapped during the present year exceeded 23,000 square miles, or nearly 15,000,000 acres—as much as the total area previously surveyed since the work was begun. Parties are now kept in the field all the year, moving into southern areas in winter. The work of the year covered sixty-three areas in thirty-four States and territories, the total soil survey to date covering nearly 30,000,000 acres. The cost of the survey for the year amounted to $63,313.51, of which $1,748.35 was paid by State organizations. The Secretary reports a great demand for men experienced in this work from colleges and experiment stations and in private enterprises.

CHICAGO'S BIG STOCK SHOW.

Fourth Annual Display of the International Exposition.

With an attendance that surpassed that of any previous first day, Chicago's fourth annual International Live Stock Exposition was formally opened to the public.

Never before have so many breeders sent the best products of their stock farms to compete for the valuable prizes offered by the International Live Stock Association. Seventy-five thousand dollars was to be distributed in prizes before the show closed, and when Dexter Park amphitheater was opened to the public 12,500 of the world's finest live stock specimens were in stalls to be inspected and judged.

An unusual interest has been shown in the exposition this year by the stock breeders of Canada. Many of the most interesting and largest exhibits were from the Dominion.

France and Belgium, England and Wales were also well represented in the exhibition, and while in the last three years the big annual show of live stock was termed international, this is the first year that the association has come very near realizing its ambition to make the Chicago exposition of world-wide interest.

Before the next exposition the new coliseum will be completed at a cost of $115,000. It will adjoin Dexter Park pavilion on the south, and will have a seating capacity of 15,000.

The agricultural-college students in the judging contest were:

Kansas Agricultural College—R. M. Dorman, E. C. Gardner, R. F. Wilson, C. G. Elling, N. Smitz.

Iowa Agricultural College—N. B. Ellenberger, W. A. Tener, C. E. Howard, F. M. Hansen, F. A. Stout.

Minnesota Agricultural College — John Boss, Thomas Paterson, W. H. Tombave, F. E. Tyson, C. D. Stewart.

Ohio Agricultural College—W. H. Palmer, Walter T. Florence, Dwight W. Weist, J. C. White, A. S. Neale.

South Dakota Agricultural College—Frank L. Kennard, Oliver Grace.

Farmers' Sons—R. E. Osborn, Owaneco, Ill.; F. M. Johnson, Flushing, Ohio; R. V. Halsey, Oakland, Ill.; Jas. Gillis, Rio, Ill.; James H. McKaig, Troy, Ohio; John Miller, Balsam, Ont.

Harvey IV., an 8-year-old Hereford bull, weighing 2,805 pounds, entered by Peter Mouw of Orange City, Iowa, attracted much attention. Harvey IV. was the heaviest bull on exhibition.

Interest in the shorthorn stock in the cattle exhibit was centered around the pen occupied by Florias Victor, a 6-year-old bullock entered by the Janns stock farm of Charleston, Ind. The bullock is a little over fifteen hands high and weighs 2,600 pounds.

The Independent Window Glass Company, one of the three leading glass manufacturers' associations, has been dissolved. The glass in stock is being returned to the members who formerly owned it and most of them are preparing to enter a new combination.

The excess of births over deaths in Ireland for the year 1902 was 24,187, and the loss by emigration 40,190. This shows a decrease in the population during the year of 16,006, less whatever immigration there was of which no record is kept.

CANAL IS THE ISSUE.

MADE THE LEADING FEATURE OF PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Declares Policy of United States Is Far from Conquest—Other Features Are Capital and Labor, Including Status of Trust Legislation.

Washington correspondence:

President Roosevelt's annual message to Congress is a long document and discusses with great detail the questions of government which the executive has considered during the last twelve months. Most of his subjects have reached an acute stage during his own administration, and the President is able to discuss them from an inside point of view in every case. The Panama canal and the labor and trust topics furnish the chief executive an abundance of material on which to advise Congress as to the general condition of the country.

The most interesting thing in the message is the treatment of the isthmian canal question, which was forced on the administration Nov. 3 by the revolution in Panama. The President follows the line of the statement given out by Secretary Hay at the time, showing that the United States took not a single step on the isthmus beyond the line marked out for it by its treaty obligations.

The President justifies his course and the policy of the administration. The United States not only had obligations to perform under the treaty of New Granada in keeping peace on the isthmus and providing for open and uninterrupted traffic across the neck of land, Mr. Roosevelt says, but it had a greater duty, on the higher ground that this government is the trustee of the world for the isthmus.

Greater than any other question is that of the construction of the canal, which has been in contemplation for centuries and which not only the national interests of the United States require, but which the world demands. The President's message is couched in language which leaves no doubt that he regards what has happened as final, and there is no suggestion of retracing the steps which have been taken.

The President endeavors to show that this government was not particeps criminis to the revolution on the isthmus.

Capital and Labor.

The events of the last year bearing on the right of labor to boycott and intimidate, and the right of corporations to annul laws on the statute books, give the President an excellent opportunity to discuss questions which are uppermost in the minds of every business man and every labor leader in the United States. The treatment of this great subject forms a large part of the message.

In the direction of the relations between capital and labor, the President has a good deal to report to Congress, part of which is official and part of which is only incidental to the work of the President. Since the last message to Congress was written the coal strike has been completely settled by an arbitration set on foot by the President himself and agreed to by the owners and miners alike. This gives the President an opportunity not only to congratulate the country on the termination of this serious condition of affairs but to point out this case as an evidence that the principle of arbitration can be applied successfully to the gravest kind of disputes between capital and labor, even those involving the interests of the entire country.

In the message there is further reference to the suits instituted against the Northern Securities Company for the purpose of testing the anti-trust laws. It is shown, also, that under the emergency legislation by the last Congress, which provided for expediting such cases, the issue now has been carried direct to the Supreme Court, so that a decision on this great question as to the power of corporations may soon be decided.

No Discrimination Allowed.

Then, again, the President laid down in the dispute which arose in the bindery of the government printing office the principle that while labor organizations had a right to exist among government employes, those organizations had no right to put their rules above the laws of the land, and that no man could be excluded from the government service because he did or did not belong to a labor union. In addition to all this the Department of Commerce and Labor has been created and has been preparing to go into the large economic questions much more fully than ever was attempted before.

All these things make it fitting that the President should state his position, which, it is claimed, is not one of hostility to either business or industry, but rather of friendliness to both classes, so long as they work within the law and treat each other fairly and lawfully.

Suggestions which have been made as to legislation are very carefully guarded. The President recommends no radical legislation regarding the trusts, but there is laid before Congress a full statement as to the condition of State and federal laws. As no effort has yet been made to obtain from corporations the secrets of their business and capitalization the President asks for no change in the law creating the new department.

Financial legislation is not specifically recommended. The subject is commended to Congress with a view to arriving at some agreement as to the needs of the banks and the business world.

The postal frauds are only touched on in a general way, the President's comment on the Bristow report having covered the ground so far as the situation at this time seemed to warrant. The recommendation of Messrs. Bonaparte and Conrad as to extending the statute of limitations to five years, however, is made to Congress.

Praise for the Army.

The great work which Secretary Root has performed in placing the army on its present footing, so that, to use the words of one of the best-known military experts of the country, "We have an army in time of peace of 60,000 men, and an army in time of war of 170,000, which can be increased to 300,000 with the right sort of machinery behind it," comes in for a word of praise from the President.

There is also a recommendation for a further and steady increase of the fighting strength of the navy.

GOVERNMENT REPORT ON CROPS

Stands of Winter Wheat Are Not in Satisfactory Condition.

The monthly crop report issued by the weather bureau says: "The most prominent features of the month were the low temperature during the latter half in the districts east of the Rocky Mountains and the generally light precipitation in the same districts. Freezing temperature reached the gulf coast from the 18th to the 20th and again on the 28th and 29th, while over a large area from central Texas to the South Pacific coast, including portions of Colorado and Wyoming, there was no appreciable precipitation.

"Over a large part of the winter wheat area the stands of winter wheat are not satisfactory owing to general lack of moisture, and the Hessian fly has caused injury in portions of Kansas, Missouri and Indiana. In Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska and northern Missouri winter wheat is in better condition for the winter than in the more easterly portions of the wheat belt. In the middle Atlantic States the early sown is in more promising condition than the late sown, which has suffered from lack of moisture."

Section summaries from the following Middle States were received:

Illinois—Weather favorable for husking corn, quality of which is very uneven, considerable being soft and sappy; complaint of chaffy condition and light weight is also reported; wheat not generally in thrifty state, and has not made seasonable growth on account of lack of moisture. Pastures and meadows need moisture; apples and potatoes in storage not keeping well.

Indiana—Month dry; first half warm and last ten days unusually cold; conditions favorable for gathering corn, which work is well advanced; wheat mostly short and thin on ground; the crop suffered for moisture and during warm period from ravages of insects also; light snow covered ground generally at end of month; stock water scarce in some southern counties.

Ohio—Month dry; first half favorable for farm work; last half very cold; corn cured well and husking progressed; wheat in good condition in north first of month, but too dry in central and southern portions, where it is generally short, uneven and puny, although rain and snow of last half of month were beneficial; at close of month wheat was somewhat protected.

Michigan—Cool, dry November forwarded sugar beet harvest and corn husking, but retarded growth of winter wheat and rye; wheat germinated finely, rooted well and looks healthy, but is rather small.

Wisconsin—Early part of month very pleasant and favorable for the completion of farm work; latter part decidedly cold, with general showers throughout the State; winter wheat and rye reported in good condition and amply protected with a covering of snow from three to ten inches deep.

Missouri—Month cool and generally dry; in central and southern sections wheat made little growth, and in localities looks very unpromising, but in northern sections crop is in good condition; fly extensively reported, but damage not serious; gathering of standing corn well advanced; considerable soft corn in northern counties.

Minnesota—November opened warm; after the 5th there was a gradual fall of temperature, which reached zero in north portion on 18th, and in south on 27th. Sleighing general in north on 23d, but not much snow south; threshing and plowing about finished, and corn husking progressing.

Iowa—November generally mild and dry; conditions very favorable for harvesting the corn crop and for other farm operations. Fall wheat and rye doing fairly well; fall pastures have been excellent.

South Dakota—Conditions favorable except considerable cold weather after 14th; winter rye and also the very limited amount of winter wheat sown were protected by snow during the cold weather, and are in satisfactory condition. Threshing about finished. Considerable corn yet in field in extreme east.

Nebraska — Generally favorable month; corn husking has progressed rapidly and is now well advanced in most counties; winter wheat has grown well and generally goes into the winter in good condition, but with a growth rather less than usual; considerable winter wheat sown in western counties in November.

Kansas—First four days rainy, rest of month good working weather; wheat in good condition and growing, but early sown in few central counties damaged by fly; corn in good condition, has dried out well, much gathered; cattle in good condition.

CLEVELAND SAYS "NO."

Determination Not to Run for Third Term Is Unalterable.

Grover Cleveland has declared that under no circumstances would he accept the nomination to be President of the United States for a third term. This declaration is made in a letter to St. Clair McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle.

Grover Cleveland's letter is as follows:

Princeton, N. J.—I have wanted for a long time to say something which I think should be said to you before others.

You can never know how grateful I am for the manifestation of kindly feeling toward me on the part of my countrymen, which your initiative has brought out. Your advocacy in the Eagle of my nomination for the Presidency came to me as a great surprise, and it has been seconded in such manner by Democratic sentiment that conflicting thoughts of gratitude and duty have caused me to hesitate as to the time and manner of a declaration on my part concerning the subject, if such a declaration should seem necessary or proper.

In the midst of it all and in full view of every consideration presented, I have not for a moment been able, nor am I now able, to open my mind to the thought that in any circumstances or upon any consideration I should ever again become the nominee of my party for the Presidency.

My determination not to do so is unalterable and conclusive.

This you, at least, ought to know from me, and I should be glad if the Eagle were made the medium of its conveyance to the public. GROVER CLEVELAND.

PULPIT AND PREACHER

Iowa Wesleyan College is now free from debt.

The late Bishop Webber was the first Anglican bishop to find a grave in Queensland.

Pope Pius X. reads and understands French, but he cannot converse readily in that language.

Abijah Whitney, the oldest male member of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and one of its founders, died recently at the age of 90.

As a memorial of the late Queen Victoria a new carved oak pulpit of English workmanship is being placed in Whippingham church.

The Rev. Dr. B. W. Hutchinson, who in June resigned the principalship of Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, has been elected president of the West Virginia State Normal School.

Archbishop Farley has received a beautifully illuminated address of congratulation from residents of New York City who came from the part of Ireland in which he was born.

The Rev. Dr. Alvah Hovey, one of the best known Baptist clergymen in the country, and for many years president of the Newton Theological Seminary, died at Newton the other day.

CONGRESS

The House was in session only five minutes Friday. Mr. Hunter (Ky.) and Mr. Nevin (Ohio) were sworn in as members. Representative Wachter of Maryland introduced a bill making April 14 of each year a legal holiday, to be known as "Martyrs' day," in commemoration of the death of Abraham Lincoln. Representative Livernash of California introduced a joint resolution "defining the intention of the United States concerning the Isthmus of Panama." It disclaims on the part of the United States any intention to impair Colombia sovereignty or to support the republic of Panama against Colombia, or to interfere in the relations between Colombia and Panama. Representative Burgess of Texas introduced a bill to lessen the damage of the cotton boll weevil, directing the Secretary of Agriculture to appoint a cotton commission in his department to include residents of the States of Texas and Louisiana to study the problem. The bill appropriates $250,000 for this purpose. The Senate was in session only fifteen minutes. The business transacted was purely of a routine character. Senator Mitchell introduced a bill providing that every carrier in the rural free delivery mail service, in addition to his salary fixed by law, shall receive $250 a year for subsistence.

-:—:-

When the Senate met Saturday it adopted a motion to adjourn until 11.30 Monday. The resolution introduced by Mr. Morgan providing for an investigation of the charge that the transcontinental railroads have been interfering unduly in the isthmian canal question was called up and referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses of the Senate. When the House convened the Speaker announced the House committees. Mr. Williams, the minority leader, asked unanimous consent that an hour be given to a general discussion, thirty minutes to each side. Mr. Russell (Dem., Texas) was recognized. Replying to Mr. Hepburn and quoting statistics, he charged that the wealth of the country in consequence of the policy of the dominant party had been concentrated in the hands of a few people. Mr. Dearmond (Dem., Mo.) said that on each of the sixteen most important committees the Republicans have eleven members and the Democrats six. This, he said, was unjust and unfair and an outrage to a minority. He introduced a resolution amending the rules to add an additional Democratic member to all the large committees. Mr. Martin (Rep., S. D.) reviewed the operation of the various Democratic and Republican tariffs and said if the Democrats ever wished again to assume the reins of government some other issue would have to be advanced. Mr. Olmstead (Rep., Pa.) said that Mr. Clark already had predicted a Democratic President and House in 1904, and added that if this should prove true it would drive a hundred million dollars into hiding within thirty days. Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.) challenged a statement by Mr. Olmstead that wages were never higher than now. Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa) replied to Mr. Russell (Texas), and Mr. Payne referred to the criticisms of the committee assignments made by Mr. Dearmond. He reviewed the record to show that the Speaker had not departed from precedents.

-:—:-

The Senate on Monday closed the extraordinary session at noon and immediately entered on the duties of the regular session. The unusual features were the close of the called session by announcement from the chair and the offering of two prayers in the Senate within a half hour of each other. The business transacted consisted of the reading of the President's message and the beginning of the discussion of the Cuban reciprocity bill. The Panama Canal treaty was sent to the Senate, but as there was no executive session after its receipt, it was not referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The House convened in regular session and listened to the reading of the President's annual message. More than an hour and a half was consumed in the reading of the message. A considerable amount of routine matters necessary to facilitate the work of committees was transacted. Representative Prince, of Illinois, introduced a bill providing that $100,000,000 of the public moneys now deposited with national bank depositories shall be invested by the Secretary of the Treasury at the rate of $5,000,000 a month in State, county and municipal bonds which pay interest at not less than 2 per cent. Representative Dwight, of New York, introduced a bill establishing a postal currency providing for notes in the denomination of 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents, to be issued by the Postmaster General and kept on sale by all postmasters. Representative W. A. Smith, of Michigan, introduced a bill making McKinley's birthday, Jan. 29, a national holiday, to be known as "McKinley Day." Letter carriers will, during their first year of service, receive $600, during the second $800 and during the third and subsequent years $1,000, provided a bill which Representative William Alden Smith, of Michigan, introduced becomes law. The House adjourned at 3:30 out of respect to the memory of Henry Burk (Pa.), a member who died Saturday.

Odds and Ends.

An epidemic of smallpox at Goodland, Kan., necessitated the closing of schools and prohibition of public meetings.

A proposition to vote $60,000 in bonds for water works and sewers was defeated at a special election in Holton, Kan.

George J. Siegle of Port Huron, supreme record keeper of the Maccabees of the World, died at a sanitarium in Flint, Mich.

An agent of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has started for Africa to secure representatives of the Pygmies for exhibition.

Two persons were killed and one seriously injured by the explosion of nitroglycerin at the Keystone nitro-glycerin works near Emporium, Pa. Those killed were John Morse and H. Cruishank.

The State court at St. Louis has dismissed the boodle charge against Councilor Mysenburg, which was remanded by the Supreme Court. The statute of limitations bars further indictments against the councilors on this charge.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

New York. R. G. Dun & Co's Weekly Review of Trade says:

Seasonable temperature and holiday purchases stimulated retail trade, making results more satisfactory during the past week than at any recent date. Improvement was most conspicuous in heavy wearing apparel and kindred lines that have remained dull because of the mild weather. Another encouraging feature was the resumption of work at the New York mills, although there is still much idle machinery, especially in the textile and iron industries. Thousands of operatives are idle because of the shutdown at a few of the paper mills. In view of the numerous wage redu[illegible]ons there is noteworthy harmony be[illegible] employers and workers, indicati[illegible] that [illegible] leaders appreciate the necessity of sharing in the readjustment.

It is at last possible to perceive an improvement in the demand for pig iron due to the exhaustion of supplies by consumers, the extensive reduction in output and absence of further price concessions. Business is by no means brisk, nor is there any expectation of wholesome activity during the remaining weeks of this year. Yet there is evidence of returning confidence with the lapse of time. Makers of structural shapes are also looking forward to a resumption of building operations that were demoralized and discontinued because of contentions between employers and wage earners.

Textile manufacturing conditions are without alteration. Colder weather stimulated retail trade in woolens and worsteds, but as yet there is no improvement in piece goods.

Failures this week numbered 258 in the United States, against 213 last year, and 14 in Canada, compared with 10 a year ago.

Chicago. Dun's review of Chicago trade, published by R. G. Dun & Co., says:

Business casualties are above the normal and mainly confined to small traders, but as an offset there is an easier tone in the money market and improvement in the consumption of merchandise. The distribution of seasonable wares reached a very satisfactory aggregate, weather conditions and settlement of the street car strike being favorable factors. Retail trade has been extensive in holiday goods and necessities, and high-priced articles sold freely. East-bound shipments of foodstuffs exceeded the tonnage of a year ago, and along with continued gains in railroad earnings there is a heavy traffic in agricultural products throughout the interior.

Grain shipments, including 1,648,861 bushels of corn, aggregate 3,210,013 bushels, an increase of 20.02 per cent over the corresponding week of 1902. Foreign buying has shown slightly [illegible] gaining strength in wheat and flour, but the coarse grains are in slower demand. Compared with last week's closing [illegible] are lower. Receipts of live stock, [illegible]047 head, are almost 3 per cent o[illegible] year ago. Packing throughout the West is close to the volume of a year ago, but local stocks are expected to show some depletion on the forthcoming monthly statement. Reports from the farms and ranges indicate satisfactory conditions, and the winter outlook is good for wheat and stock. Bank clearings, $149,674,444, are 5.01 per cent over a year ago.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, $3.00 to $5.25; hogs, shipping grades, $4.00 to $4.65; sheep, fair to choice, $2.25 to $3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 84c to 86c; corn, No. 2, 42c to 43c; oats, standard, 34c to 36c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 53c; hay, timothy, $8.50 to $13.00; prairie, $6.00 to $11.00; butter, choice creamery, 22c to 25c; eggs, fresh, 22c to 25c; potatoes, 62c to 66c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, $3.00 to $5.20; hogs, choice light, $4.00 to $4.75; sheep, common to prime, $2.50 to $3.25; wheat, No. 2, 82c to 83c; corn, No. 2 white, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2 white, 35c to 36c.

St. Louis—Cattle, $4.50 to $5.15; hogs, $4.00 to $4.55; sheep, $3.00 to $3.50; wheat, No. 2, 88c to 90c; corn, No. 2, 39c to 40c; oats, No. 2, 35c to 37c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 48c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, $4.25 to $4.50; hogs, $4.00 to $4.60; sheep, $2.00 to $3.25; wheat, No. 2, 88c to 89c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 44c to 45c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 37c to 38c; rye, No. 2, 58c to 60c.

Detroit—Cattle, $3.50 to $4.50; hogs, $4.00 to $4.35; sheep, $2.50 to $3.25; wheat, No. 2, 88c to 90c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 47c to 48c; oats, No. 3 white, 37c to 38c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 58c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 82c to 83c; corn, No. 3, 46c to 47c; oats, No. 2 white, 37c to 38c; rye, No. 1, 55c to 56c; barley, No. 2, 64c to 65c; pork, mess, $11.25.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, $4.50 to $5.00; hogs, fair to prime, $4.00 to $4.60; sheep, fair to choice, $3.25 to $4.00; lambs, common to choice, $4.00 to $5.70.

New York—Cattle, $4.00 to $5.10; hogs, $4.00 to $4.75; sheep, $3.00 to $3.90; wheat, No. 2 red, 88c to 90c; corn, No. 2, 49c to 51c; oats, No. 2 white, 41c to 42c; butter, creamery, 20c to 25c; eggs, western, 27c to 31c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 84c to 86c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 47c to 48c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 37c to 38c; rye, No. 2, 54c to 56c; clover seed, prime, $6.85.

This and That.

Lewis W. Lyons was convicted at New Orleans of the murder of District Attorney J. Ward Gurley.

Motz Gropher, a tailor, was shot and killed in New York while on his way home from a raffle by Harold Anderson, a law student, who mistook him for a burglar.

Old Blazer's Hero

By DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY.

CHAPTER IV.

The proprietors of the Old Blazer had no right to call upon the services of Ned Blane; but in such a case no man who was competent to discharge the duties of superintending the work of rescue could hesitate to obey the summons. Blane was doubly competent. His business duties as mine surveyor had made him familiar with the workings, and in similar cases he had more than once given proof of courage and resource. He threw himself heart and soul into the work, and even forgot f[illegible] hour or two at a time that his sw[illegible] had that day married [illegible] and that her marriage was likely to endanger her happiness.

It was night time, and the roaring wind had fallen, to be followed by a thick drizzle. Great cages of fire burned here and there, and smeared the thick atmosphere with a murky light. The scattered crowd looked listless enough on the surface. The engine panted with a noise of fear and hurry, and echoes from the waste of darkness beyond the circle of the flaring cressets answered drearily. Faces shone like hot metal in the near light of the fires, or took a ghostly pallor as they stood against the borders of the darkness. Knots of shawled women waited motionless round the hovels by the pit's mouth; the rest of the lingerers moved purposelessly hither and thither, about the slippery and uneven ground.

All was being done that could be done, and for the moment there was no more need of the man who felt most need of labor. He stood disconsolate near the mouth of the mine, with his hands folded behind him and his eyes upon the ground. The drizzle was growing thicker, and the crowd, knowing that there was no hope of rescue, or even of early tidings, had begun to fall away, when he felt a hand upon his shoulder, and, turning, found Hepzibah by his side.

"I've brought you a change o' clothes and some victuals, Mister Edward," she said, as he turned upon her. "You should ha' sent a message to the missis. Dinner was kept waitin' for a hour and more. We've only just found out as you was here, though anybody but a set of thick heads might ha' guessed it."

He took the things from her half mechanically, and having bestowed them in one of the hovels, came back into the rain and stood there looking gloomily about him.

Hepzibah, who could guess something of her young master's troubles, though she was scarcely competent to calculate their force, laid hands upon him and insisted on his return to the hovel, where she opened her basket.

Whilst Blane forced himself to eat, Hepzibah sat [illegible] watched him in silence; but w[illegible] he [illegible]ushed the food away and arose [illegible] stool on which he had [illegible] she broke into complaint and reproach. He paid no heed to her until she laid both hands upon his arm, and in her earnestness gave him just such an imperative little shake of command as she had been wont to use for the emphasis of reproof when he was a child. He laughed rather forlornly at this, and turned upon her:

"Well, Hepzibah, what is it?"

"Why, it's just this," responded Hepzibah. "You've got your mother and the little uns to think of. There's nobody else in the whole wide world for them to look to but you, and it's no part of your business here to be doing anything rash and throwing your life away. You went down the Ald Tump when nobody else would go. And there wasn't a creetur there as saw you go as ever expected to see you back again. Don't you go playing any of them tricks here. And look here, Edward, you take heart; pluck up a bit of a sperrit and bethink yourself. There's as good fish in the sea as ever come out of it. Now, don't you go jumpin' at me as if I'd stuck a pair of scissors into you. I shan't say no more; least said soonest mended; but a nod's as good as a wink to a blind horse. And now I'm going away, but not before I've got your promise to get into your dry clothes. If you say you'll do it, I know you'll do it; but I shan't go until you've promised."

He gave the promise and she went away, leaving him in the hovel alone. He opened the door, and, accosting one of the loungers, said:

"If anybody asks for me you can say I'm here. I'm going to get a change."

The man nodded in response; and when Ned had exchanged his saturated garments for the dry ones Hepzibah had brought him he sat down and surrendered himself to his own comfortless reflections. After the space of some half hour or thereabouts a knock came to the door, and the man who had accosted him outside entered.

"Here's Mr. Hackett asking for you, sir," he said.

"Mr. Hackett!" cried Blane, rising in surprise and fear. He could think of nothing but some sudden misfortune which could have brought his rival there at such a time, and he went out to meet him with the feelings a man may have who walks to the gallows.

"Hillo, Ned!" cried Hackett's voice as Blane emerged from the hovel, and, turning round in the direction of the voice, the surveyor saw his rival swaggering, with his feet planted wide apart and a bottle in his hand.

"They told me you were in charge here," said Will, "and I snatched a minute or two to run up and see how things were going on. I've brought a drop of comfort for the fellows who're at work here. Pass it round, boys."

Hackett, glistening from heel to shoulder in a long India rubber waterproof coat, and with a felt hat stuck rakishly at the back of his head, had his face turned away from the glare of the cresset, so that his old companion could but dimly discern his features.

Blane's unformed fears of half a minute earlier were gone, but a terror as great and more tangible was in its stead. He advanced without a word, and seizing Hackett by the sleeve, turned him round gently but firmly and brought his face into the light. He knew then what he had only guessed before. The bridegroom had been drinking.

"You have no business here at such a time as this," he said roughly. "Go home."

"No business here!" said Hackett. "Why have I got no business here?"

"You know as well as I do," Blane responded with a choking and rapid voice, "why you have no business here to-night. Come with me."

He had kept his hold upon Hackett's arm during this brief exchange of words, and now, gripping him harder than he knew, he was leading him away. Hackett twisted his arm from the other's hold and laughed.

"Don't you fret about me, Ned Blane," he said, with a laugh. "I'm perfectly right where I am, and I know what I'm doing. Did you ever read the life of that great and good man, Doctor Johnson?"

"Never you mind that great and good man, Doctor Johnson, just at present," said Blane, who by this time, between wrath and anguish, was as white as a sheet. "You go home."

"I'm taking a leaf out of his book, my boy," said Hackett. "There's nothing like having the reins in your own hands at starting."

Such a tempest of anger raged through Blane's mind that it was a matter of wonder to him afterward that he did not then and there knock Will Hackett down. But he restrained himself, and, turning abruptly, walked back to the squalid shelter he had so recently quitted, and closed the door behind him.

CHAPTER V.

Blane was alone wrestling with himself for a full hour, and at the end of that time he was called out to some small duty. He got through it doggedly, compelling himself to listen and understand with as strenuous an urgency and compulsion as would have been needed to hold a struggling man physically, and then betook himself to a waste field hard by, and there walked up and down in the darkness and the rain.

He did not know how long he had been thus occupied when a voice hailed him excitedly, and he ran, shouting in answer, toward the engine house. The little remnant of the day's crowd was gathered closely about it, and he had to push his way through with some force until he was recognized and room was made for him to pass. Three or four of the more intelligent and instructed of the workmen were gathered in the engine room, and with them was a mine surveyor—one Atkinson—who had a little while before arrived on the scene prepared to tender his services in case of need.

"Here's a strange thing, Blane," said the new arrival. "The water in the shaft has gone down thirty feet within the last ten minutes. It can't have gone down in the shaft without having gone down in the workings, and a draught like that can't mean anything but this: the weight of water has broken into some lower workings that I don't know of, and the Blazer is more than two-thirds drained already."

In the excitement of this news Blane forgot his personal griefs, and instantly became master of himself and the situation. He called for the plan of the mine, studied it for a moment and then turned quietly upon his fellow volunteer.

"We can get at them now," he said. "The fall in the water has left bare this old air-way, which is bricked up in the shaft. We must break through at once. Shadrach, rig things up in the downcast. Meshach"—this was Shadrach's brother—"get lamps and picks. See that the lamp casings are watertight."

The two men were gone about their several affairs as briskly as the orders were conveyed.

"I'll make one," said the new volunteer. "But it's likely to be a wet job, and I'll borrow a suit of flannels from one of you chaps. And you'd better do the same, Blane. It'll be well to have dry things to come up to."

The little crowd outside was excited, but intensely quiet. The shawled women stood like grouped statues in the red glare of the cressets and the murk of the night. Preparations were made rapidly, without noise or bustle, and in a few minutes the rescue party was ready to descend. It consisted of Blane, his momentary colleague, Shadrach and two others—all tried and experienced men, who knew that they might be venturing upon a desperate enterprise, but had faced the like so often that scarcely a nerve fluttered among them.

They entered the skip which hung over the black cavern of the pit's mouth. The word was given, and they swung downward. In a minute the floor of the skip began to heave beneath their feet like the deck of a boat at sea—answering to the regulation of the engine on the bank—and a second or two later they came gently to a standstill.

"Here," said Blane, striking the bricked wall resoundingly with the point of a pick.

Shadrach lay on the floor of the skip at full length, face downward. The two other miners steadied him as he hung chest and shoulders over the black space. He worked the point of the pick into a crevice of the wall, and after a tug or two out came a brick and fell with a splash into the water, which, from a couple of fathoms lower down, reflected the light of the safety lamps with a sulky and oily gleam. He and his companions peering into the hole thus made saw nothing but what looked like a solid darkness.

"Go on," said Blane. "That's the place. You'll be through directly."

Shadrach worked industriously, and the bricks fell fast until there was a hollow made big enough easily to admit of the passage of a man. Shadrach bridged the chasm between the skip and the wall with his body and wormed himself carefully through the orifice he had made; then turning, thrust out a hand for his lamp.

"It's deadly wet," said Shadrach. "I'm up to mid-thigh in it."

Nobody spoke in answer to this statement, but, man by man, bridged the chasm and entered upon the air-way. When all were landed they set out upon a difficult and broken road, which in places was so low that they were compelled to go snakewise, and even then came into occasional contact with the sharp ridges of the roof. By and by the road dipped suddenly. The passage was higher at this point than it had been hitherto, and the men could stand in a crouching posture whilst they paused to take breath. Blane went down upon his hands and knees, and thrusting his lamp before him surveyed the depression in front.

"Lads," he said, turning and looking upward at his companions, "there's water here. I fancy we shall have to dive for it."

"That'll be queer work," said his fellow surveyor gravely. "It'll be a bad business for anybody who gets stuck down there. And who's to know whether the road rises again and gets free of water? And if it does, who's to say what the distance is?"

"I'll try it feet foremost," said Ned Blane. "I shall come out of it easiest that way if I find the road too narrow or too long. If you get a tap from the other side you'll know it's pretty easy to follow."

He blew out the light of the lamp, and encased the lamp itself in a waterproof tin box which was suspended about his shoulder. Then kneeling down again, he slipped feet foremost into the black water, and slowly disappeared from sight, his companions following every motion with eager glances until the water closed over his head, and a bubble or two rose upon its inky surface. The little pool lapped its boundaries idly and noiselessly, and the watchers, crouching immobile and silent, kept their eyes upon it. Suddenly it ebbed by three or four inches, and a second or two later was heard a muffled and inward tap, tap, tap, from beyond it.

"Who goes next?" asked the volunteer. "Be careful about your lamps and matches, lads."

The Bard put out his lamp, encased it as his predecessor had done, and slipped backward into the water. Then his companions followed. The volunteer, having put out his light, fumbled in the dark awhile to fix it in its case, and then went after the others. When he had emerged upon the farther side, he found a lamp or two already relighted, and in a while the journey was begun again. The road still presented the same characteristics. At times they could walk stooping, at times they could make their way upon their hands and knees, and again at times they were compelled to crawl. On a sudden when they were in the straitest pass they had yet come to, the leader's light went out. The lamp of the man behind him followed suit.

"Get back, for your lives!" shouted Blane; "the choke-damp's on us!"

In a narrow way there was no room to turn, but they shuffled backward with breathless haste, tearing their thick clothes against the jagged roof, and wounding hands and knees upon the broken way below. Another lamp went out, and then another. But by this time they had reached a less difficult portion of the air-way, and were making more rapid progress.

"We shall be all right on the other side of the water," said Blane. "The gas can't get past that."

They hurried on by the light of the foremost lamp, which by good hap was still burning, until they reached the water. And here, by some disaster, the lamp went out. One after the other they struggled through this gap of safety. The volunteer, having been the last to enter, was first to leave. Arriving on the safety side he took a match from its waterproof case and struck it. His comrades came up one by one, dripping and breathless; one—two—three.

"All here?" asked Blane, as he emerged, shaking himself like a dog, and wringing the foul water from his hair and face.

"No," said one of the men. "Where's Shad?"

Shadrach was absent. They waited for a little time, and the volunteer surveyor ignited one match at another while they watched and listened.

"This is getting serious," said Blane. "I must go back for him."

"It's mere madness to go back," answered the volunteer, gravely.

(To be continued.)

Countercharge.

A retaliatory thrust at mankind lies in the remark of a woman who is quoted by the New York Times. She was putting the finishing touches to her toilet, and her husband was waiting with ostentatious patience. Having adjusted her hat, she took a hatpin from the cushion, and suddenly cried out:

"I think it's a shame!"

"Yes, my dear," nervously assented the waiting husband.

"I mean the way these writers say women sharpen lead-pencils and open tin cans with their husband's razors."

"Yes, my dear."

"Yes. Now I never do such things with your razor, and I don't believe any woman does. I looked at your razor once, when I had a box of sardines to open, but it was so sharp and so wabbly in the handle I was afraid to use it."

"Yes, my dear."

"If the writers want to put something true in the papers, why don't they talk about men who use their wives' hatpins for pipe-cleaners? Ugh!"

This time the husband forgot to say, "Yes, my dear."

His Opinion.

"Do you believe that every man has his price?"

"I won't discuss that," answered Senator Sorghum; "but I will say that the reason some men stay honest is because the price asked is so much higher than the price bid."—Washington Star.

Cupid is always looking for a chance to swap a peck of trouble for a pint of happiness.

TAKE OATHS TO DO MURDER.

Highbinders Are Bound by a Terrible Obligation to Perform Their Work.

Few people, even in San Francisco, have a correct idea of the Chinese highbinder and the cause of the frequent wars in the Chinese quarter. The word highbinder is, perhaps, a localism, and it has no special meaning. It was applied by the police to the societies of Chinese assassins because they did not know the names of the societies. According to the statements of a Christianized-Chinese to one of the mission teachers, there are in this city several such societies, with a membership of from fifty to perhaps 200 each. They have names indicating that they are "bands of brotherhood," but the members are professional assassins and will kill anyone for pay.

They are bound by oaths, like the Carbonnairn of Italy, and a traitor meets death at the hands of one of the members, who is selected by lot. The organizations differ in detail, but the main objects of all is the same—to rob and murder. The organization of one of the largest highbinder societies in the Chinese quarter is partly described by this Christianized Chinaman, who was certainly a member, but who said that his "cousin" told him. They are a chief, a second chief, a secretary, an "introducer" and eight swordsmen. The candidate for admission unplaits his queue, indicating his abject submission to his superior officers.

He is then led into the room by the official introducer, a red robe is thrown over him and he is required to kneel under an arch of eight swords. One of these swordsmen places the blade of a sword upon the back of the candidate's neck as an indication of his fate if he betrays his associates. The chief, dressed in red, sits on a small platform, which is draped in the same color, and to his right is the book containing the oaths, passwords and signs of the order. In a raid a few years ago the police captured one of these books and had it translated. The society then adopted a new manual. There are a number of oaths, the principal one binding the members to obey the orders of the society without question, and the rules prescribe penalties for refusal.

When the candidate is taking the oath his finger is pierced with a needle and the blood drops into a glass of wine held by the member who stands sponsor for him. They both drink from this glass, signifying that they are of the same society and of the same "blood relationship." The grips and passwords are then communicated to him and he is now a full-fledged highbinder—an assassin for pay.

When the society receives a commission to kill a man a good hatchet man is selected to do the bloody work. Or, if it is a war, the society details a number of its best shots. The blood money goes into the common fund and is used for the defense of criminals, care of the wounded and pensions if sent to the State prison. The surplus is divided according to the rank and services rendered. If a highbinder is killed while in the discharge of his bloody work the society gives him a large funeral, sends his bones to China and pays his family a small pension. A society will not abandon any of its members in trouble and will fee a lawyer as long as it has a dollar or can get funds by forced loans or threats of assassination.

These societies levy tribute upon merchants, and if not paid robbery or, perhaps, assassination follows. They terrorize the depraved women and collect from them sums weekly; also from the owners of these women. If the owner refuses to be blackmailed they steal or forcibly take one of his women and hold her for a reward or, sell her to some other bagnio-keeper. Sometimes the bagnio-keeper hires a rival society to protect his dens. Then there is a war between two highbinder societies.

When one society invades the district of another a war is the result. The rival bands of outlaws have the Chinese quarter divided, and it is a violation of treaty to plunder or murder in each other's territory. The gaming-houses are also a steady source of revenue, paying an agreed sum weekly to be let alone. The highbinder societies are a terror to the merchants, who would gladly see them driven out of the city. Then peace would reign in the Chinese quarter.—San Francisco News Letter.

Hearts and Heels.

Many good stories have from time to time been told of Rev. Thomas Hunt, the temperance orator, who was a well-known figure in the early history of Wyoming valley.

During the Civil War he enlisted and served as chaplain in one of the regiments of infantry raised in the valley. One day, in the midst of a fierce battle, the major rode up in front of the regiment, and to his amazement found Father Hunt at the head of the ranks.

"Chaplain, what are you doing here?" he asked.

"Doing?" echoed the old minister, briskly. "I am trying to cheer the hearts of the brave and look out for the heels of the cowards."

No Help Needed.

"These wedding notices are so ridiculous. They always speak of the bride being 'led to the altar.'"

"Well, what's the matter with that?"

"Why, there never was a girl who needed to be led there. Any girl could find her way in the dark."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Leisure is the few seconds' rest a man gets while his wife is hunting up something else for him to do.

PERTINENT PARAGRAPHS FROM THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Every man must be guaranteed his liberty and his right to do as he likes with his property of his labor so long as he does not infringe the rights of others.

No man is above the law and no man below it; nor do we ask any man's permission when we require him to obey it.

Whenever either corporation, labor union or individual disregards the law or acts in a spirit of arbitrary and tyrannous interference with the rights of others, whether corporations or individuals, then where the federal government has jurisdiction it will see to it that the misconduct is stopped.

The integrity of our currency is beyond question, and under present conditions it would be unwise and unnecessary to attempt a reconstruction of our entire monetary system.

We can not have too much immigration of the right kind, and we should have none at all of the wrong kind.

It should mean something to become a citizen of the United States; and in the process no loophole whatever should be left open to fraud.

There can be no crime more serious than bribery. Other offenses violate one law, while corruption strikes at the foundation of all law.

The exposure and punishment of public corruption is an honor to a nation, not a disgrace.

No one people ever benefited another people more than we have benefited the Filipinos by taking possession of the islands.

This great enterprise of building the interoceanic canal can not be held up to gratify the whims, or out of respect to the governmental impotence, or even to the more sinister and evil political peculiarities of a people who, though they dwell afar off, yet, against the wish of the actual dwellers on the isthmus, assert an unreal supremacy over the territory.

ARMY IN GOOD SHAPE.

Secretary Root's Annual Report Commends General Staff.

Secretary Root devotes a large portion of his annual report of the operations of the War Department to the organization and work of the general staff. He quotes the statute and regulations by which the general staff is authorized, and continues:

"It will be perceived that we are here providing for civilian control over the military arm, but for civilian control to be exercised through a single military expert of high rank, who is provided with an adequate corps of professional assistants to aid him in the performance of his duties. In this way it is hoped that the problem of reconciling civilian control with military efficiency with which we have been struggling for so many years will be solved.

"It is gratifying to report that the new system of control has been accompanied by most harmonious effort and cheerful good will on the part of the members of the general staff, the chiefs of all the War Department bureaus and the officers of the army at large."

Following the same line of policy the report says the Secretaries of War and the Navy entered into an agreement for a joint army and navy board to secure joint action and co-operation of the two branches of the service. Of the results expected, the Secretary says:

"The common understanding and mutual assistance between the two services, which it is within the power of this board to bring about, may be made to cover a wide range. If the two forces are ever to be called upon to co-operate, the time to determine what each shall do and the time for each to learn what the other can do, is before the exigency arises."

The full strength of the regular army Oct. 15, 1903, was 3,681 officers and 55,500 enlisted men, of whom 843 officers and 14,667 men were on duty in the Philippines. There were also in the service 26 officers and 520 enlisted men in the Porto Rico regiment, 99 officers and 4,805 enlisted Philippine scouts, and 2,807 hospital corps men. These figures show a net decrease during the year of 11,978.

The Secretary commends the act to promote the efficiency of the militia and providing for calling it into the service of the national government in time of war. The total number of organized militia available for this purpose is 9,120 commissioned officers and 81,007 men. New York leads with 13,869 men, Pennsylvania comes second with 9,008 and Illinois third with 6,669.

The Secretary favors a further reduction of the troops in the Philippines, but does not think it desirable until the construction of barracks and quarters in the United States has made further progress.

The total expenditures of the department for the year ended June 30, 1903, were $108,577,762, of which the military establishment took $70,141,622, the civil establishment $2,028,372 and public works, including fortifications and national defenses, $30,341,947. The estimates for the present fiscal year aggregate $125,989,435, of which $77,986,515 is for the army and $40,175,613 for public works.

Aside from such action as may be needed for coast defense, the Secretary says he does not think any important legislation regarding the army will be advisable for some time to come, and not until the army shall have time to work out the new methods under the direction of the general staff.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

In consequence of the Democratic victory in New York City, Hon. Charles Towne, ex-Senator, ex-Congressman, ex-vice presidential nominee and ex-resident of Minnesota, will become a prominent figure in the Democratic national convention and may be either presidential or vice presidential candidate. He is a Tammanyite and New Yorker. He took an active part in the New York campaign and, in his capacity as spellbinder, did as much as any other one man to bring about the election of McClellan. Towne was a member of the United States House of Representatives in 1895, '96 and '97. He was elected as a Republican, but left the party when the gold standard was written into the creed in '96. Towne then practically organized the Silver-Republican party. In 1900 he was appointed to the United States Senate to fill an unexpired term of two months. In the past two years he has made a fortune in Wall street, mostly as a promoter of Texas oil properties.

CHAS. TOWNE.

-:—:-

The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business Nov. 30, 1903, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to $925,829,410, an increase for the month of $5,420,909. The debt proper shows a decrease of about $4,000,000 for the month. It is recapitulated as follows:

Interest-bearing debt	$ 902,911,240
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,196,720
Debt bearing no interest	390,898,870
Total	$1,295,006,830

This amount, however, does not include $931,208,869 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash held for their redemption. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows:

Gold reserve	$ 150,000,000
Trust funds	931,208,869
General fund	144,793,557
In national bank depositories..	168,047,060
In treasury of Philippine Islands	4,908,445
Total	$1,398,957,932

Against this there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $1,020,720,503, which leaves a cash balance on hand of $369,237,429.

-:—:-

While there is no disposition to pass a bill raising the salaries of Congressmen, it is growing more apparent each year that the existing stipend is wholly inadequate, and that few men without private fortunes will consent to remain in public life. With every Congress [illegible] few useful men quietly drop out on this account. A New England representative used to say facetiously that there were two classes of men, speaking from the financial point of view, who should come to Congress—those who were so rich that no amount of appeal for money could affect them adversely, and those so poor that the worst hanger-on would not waste his time in hunting them up. As this member said he belonged to neither class, Congress was no place for him. There was a time twenty years or more ago when by common consent this was not the case. A Congressman could live in reasonable comfort on his salary. But standards of entertainment are constantly rising here, as elsewhere, and few men can afford to wholly omit social obligations.

-:—:-

The amendment of the timber and stone law as proposed by Senator Hansbrough's bill, introduced the other day, in the opinion of many irrigation advocates may have a disastrous effect upon the irrigation law, killing its homemaking features and leaving it a convenient and profitable tool for grasping speculators and cattle men. The irrigation act provides that the government shall store the floodwaters and construct dams and diverting works, the land, when reclaimed, to be divided into small farms and given to homemakers and settlers. The Hansbrough amendment, it is claimed, would allow the lands to be filed upon in tracts of unlimited acreage by individuals or corporations holding lien land rights for lands included in the forest reserves.

-:—:-

In his annual report to the district commissioners, Major Sylvester, superintendent of the Washington police force, says that the cocaine habit is greatly on the increase among the lower classes in the capital city, and that vigorous measures should be taken at once to check the evil. "It is bound to become a destructive agency unless something is done to prevent its sale by druggists," he says. "Two years ago the drug was hardly known, but the habit has grown, and the wreck of lives which accompanies the use of this deadly drug and its sister drugs, morphine, chloral and other pharmaceutical preparations, and even patent medicines, is becoming apparent."

-:—:-

The comparative statement of the government receipts and expenditures shows that for November the total receipts were $44,692,594, and the expenditures $47,427,788, leaving a deficit for the month of $2,735,194. The receipts from customs are shown to have been $19,220,347, a decrease for the month of about $3,370,000; internal revenue, $21,235,511, an increase of $2,388,000; miscellaneous, $4,236,735, increase, $2,000,000. The expenditures on account of the War Department show a decrease of $1,450,000. For the navy an increase is shown of $3,703,000.

-:—:-

The fight for statehood for Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and probably Indian Territory is fairly on the way. Senator Quay again is the champion of statehood. Nothing is to be done in the direction of securing statehood until the regular session. Then the subject is to be precipitated in the House, where quick action is confidently expected upon [illegible] bill. Senator Quay expresses the opinion [illegible] Indian Territory should be included [illegible] those to be admitted to the Union [illegible] provision to that effect probably will [illegible] included in the bill.

THE NEWS

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

A. B. JOHNSON, - Publisher

By Mail, One Dollar Per Year, in Advance.

THE NEWS Guarantees a Larger Bonafide Circulation in Western Lake County, than Any Paper Published in The State.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

During a short tour abroad William J. Bryan will study the social and economic questions of England, Germany, France, and Italy. He will publish in his paper the results of the study, and his followers will doubtless regard him as the first authority on foreign affairs. The "peerless leader" will probably publish lots of advise to secretary Hay on questions of European policy.

The Panama newspapers are urging the new Government to occupy all the small islands near the coast in the Caribbean sea as the United States might later be induced to buy them for coaling stations. While Uncle Sam pays cash for any thing they have to sell, he will be popular with the small Central or South American republics.

Captain Hobson has prepared a bill to be introduced in the House which would make the United States the greatest naval power in the world. All that it requires is an appropriation of $2,750,000,000. The naval hero fails to realize that there is no good reason why the United States should have the largest navy in the world.

Santos-Dumont, the worlds most successful aeronaut, is about to start for America to make arrangements for the areonautic competition to be held at the St. Louis exposition. It is believed by many that he will secure the first prize.

Senator Morgan made a violent attack on the Presidents Panama policy and Senator Darmack tried to ridicule the Cuban reciprocity bill, yet the democratic party does not dare oppose the Administration in either of these measures.

William J. Bryan recently took lunch with Joseph Chamberlain, but as the former colonial secretary probably never read the Commonor's remarks on the Boer War he did not appreciate the humor of the situation.

Senator Gormans attitude on the race question is not approved by the northern democrats, who are now talking of Judge Parker, Olney or Hearst for the democratic nomination.

Senator Depew says he would like to see William Randolph Hearst nominated by the democratic party, but does not explain that it is because he will be the easiest to beat.

The United States produces more coal than any other nation in the world, yet many of us find it difficnlt to get a good supply for the winter.

Senator Lodge has introduced a bill in Congress barring out all immigrants over 15 years old who cannot read and write English.

In order not to be out done by Panama, Colombia now offers to give us the canal rights free. Too late.

President Lincoln's walking stick was sold recently at public auction in New York for $145.

New York a Slaughter Pen.

The streets of New York are becoming like unto one vast slaughter pen. Last year more than twice as many people were killed there in various accidents due to the whirlwind ways of street traffic than were disposed of in all of the railroad accidents occurring throughout the United States in the same period. Victims of the railroads numbered about 282, while the grand total of those whose lives were offered up as a sacrifice to the god of unrest, joint ruler with Mammon in that hive of human haste and hullabaloo, New York, was 538. When we add to this appalling list that large per cent of New York's 477 suicides directly chargeable to the high pressure under which life in that dollar-chasing burg is maintained, then does the great cost of pew rent to those who worship Mammon in his chief temple become apparent; a price that causes humanity to shudder. In the English metropolis during the same time only 158 persons were killed in the crush of street traffic, despite the much greater population. The difference is said to rest in the much more stringent laws relating to street traffic in London.

When Doctors Disagree.

"There were two sisters living up in my state," said Senator Burrows of Michigan, "who were fond of each other and all that, but who warred constantly about the two great schools of medicine. One pinned her faith to allopathy and the other to homeopathy.

"One day there was great excitement in the family of the lady who believed in homeopathy, and it was soon announced that she was the mother of bouncing twin boys.

"The other sister came down in a hurry. 'Well,' she said, 'now see what's happened. I wanted you to have an allopathic doctor. After this I fancy you will listen to me.'"—Philadelphia Post.

AMONG THE FRATERNALS.

Court of Honor, Woodmen and Royal Neighbors Elect Officers.

At the meeting of the Court of Honor Saturday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Chancellor, W. E. Drom; Vice Chancellor, M. D. Olcott; Recorder, S. J. Eukle; Chaplain, Mrs. Thomas McGreal; Conductor, Norris Proctor; Guard, Jacob King; Sentinel, Fred Larson; Business Manager, Thos. McGreal. By a unanimous vote of the membership present, the matter of semi-annual dues were left the same as last year, namely: $1.50 in December and June, it being deemed better not to raise the dues but to levey a special assessment upon the members in case that amount was not sufficient to meet current expenses of the Court. The Business Managers were instructed to enter into a lease for the use of a hall to hold meetings, at the most favorable terms.

At the meeting of Lotus Camp M. W. A. held Monday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Consul, J. C. James, Jr.; Adviser, Fred Barthel; Clerk, C. M. Confer; Banker, W. T. Taylor; Escort, W. R. Williams; Watchman, Ren. Johonnott; Sentry, Henry Willett; Camp Physician, Dr. F. H. York; Business Manager, Wm. Kelly. By a vote of the membership present the business managers were instructed not to sub-let the hall to the Court of Honor.

At the last regular meeting of Olson Camp R. N. A. the following officers were elected. Oracle Mrs. Mary Smart, Vice Oracle Mrs Mary Hoysradt, Marshall Mrs. Erma Powles, Recorder Mrs. Artie Grice, Receiver Mrs. Lottie Johnson, Chancellor Mrs. Nina Seymour, Inside Sentinel Mrs. Minnie Engman, Outside Sentinel Mrs. Sarah Billett, Board of Manager Mrs. Marilla Farrier, Examining Physician Dr. Ames.

Woodmen Soon of Age.

On January 5, next will occur the twenty-first anniversary of the founding of the Modern Woodmen of America. Head Consul Talbot has issued a circular to the members requesting that each of the 11,000 local camps with their 700,000 membership meet on the evening of that day in their separate halls and duly observe the "coming of age." It is suggested that the event be public and literary and musical programs and refreshments be provided.

Faithful Dog.

A beggar who recently died in a Paris hospital possessed a dog which was greatly attached to him. During the man's stay in the hospital the animal never moved away from the door. When the beggar died the dog followed his body to the cemetery, where it remained lying on the grave for several days.

To Tax Gambling.

M. Thopiteau, French Deputy, proposes to tax all games of hazard to the extent of 8 per cent of the sums at stake. M. Thopiteau estimates that the tax would bring in an annual revenue of $2,000,000.

Origin of Drug Store Signs.

Colored globes in drug store windows were first displayed by the Moors of Arabia and Spain.

Sick Blood

Feed pale girls on Scott's Emulsion.

We do not need to give all the reasons why Scott's Emulsion restores the strength and flesh and color of good health to those who suffer from sick blood.

The fact that it is the best preparation of Cod Liver Oil, rich in nutrition, full of healthy stimulation is a suggestion as to why it does what it does.

Scott's Emulsion presents Cod Liver Oil at its best, fullest in strength, least in taste.

Young women in their "teens" are permanently cured of the peculiar disease of the blood which shows itself in paleness, weakness and nervousness, by regular treatment with Scott's Emulsion.

It is a true blood food and is naturally adapted to the cure of the blood sickness from which so many young women suffer.

We will be glad to send a sample to any sufferer.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
Chemists,
409 Pearl St., New York.

Big Clearing Sale

OF SECOND HAND

PIANOS

To make room for new Holiday Stock now begining to arrive we offer Pianos of the following ....makes all in good repair at....

$50.00 AND UP

Hallet & Davis, Knabe, Reed & Sons, Bush & Gerts, Yeoman, Steinway, J. P. Hale, M. Schulz, Irving, Walworth.

ORGANS . FROM . $10.00 . UP

SPECIAL NOTICE---We sell new pianos as cheap one time as another.

Waukegan's Big Piano and Music House

ALDEN, BIDINGER & CO.,

209 N. GENESEE STREET. WAUKEGAN, ILL

C. G. Nelson

Headquarters for

STOVES

...AND...

RANGES

All kinds of Shelf Hardware.

LAKE VILLA : : ILLINOIS

J. C. JAMES, JR.,
UNDERTAKER.

Licensed Embalmer

A BOUNDLESS OPPORTUNITY
AT A SMALL EXPENSE—WITHOUT LOSS
$100,000,000 IN SIGHT

There has been recently discovered one of the biggest GOLD MINES in the World. They are situated in the State of Sonora, Mexico. The vein or ledge is 600 feet wide, and the Mine has been named "NATIONAL BANK MINE," because of the enormous wealth already in sight. A water-power more than ample is upon the property. Col. W. S. Morrow, who commenced mining in California in 1854, is the discoverer and who got a deed for the Mine direct from the Mexican Government, has organized the Mine into the NATIONAL BANK GOLD MINING COMPANY. A prospectus of this wonderful Mine and how you can secure a fortune at small expense, will be sent free upon application. Address,

AMERICAN SECURITIES COMPANY,
96 Broadway, N. Y. City.

R. W. Churchill,
Attorney-at-Law
Grayslake, Ill.
Will be in Antioch every Tuesday

Women's Respect for Age.

Did I understand you to say that women had no respect for age? Verily, my good friend, you are woefully mistaken. So much do women respect age that they refuse to grow familiar with it at any stage of their existence.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Sure Thing.

"Many have said that if Longfellow were living to-day he could not sell his poems," remarked the girl with the book. "I'm sure of it," replied the amateur poet; "why, I haven't been able to sell mine."—Philadelphia Record.

BETTER WATCH REPAIRS

than we do can't be done anywhere. MANY Watches are spoiled by poor workmen. We guarantee all our work. Everything in the

Jewelry line for the Holidays

YEOMAN BROS. Waukegan.

G. R. LYON & SONS

COME ON

Santa Claus

"Come on, dear old Santa Claus,
With your pack of Toys,
Don't forget that we love you
All we girls and boys."

Our two big basement salesrooms are like a smiling Fairy Land with their enormous display of

Toys, Dolls, Games, Children's Furniture

and all kinds of Christmas articles

Bring the Children

with you and watch their joyful capers when they behold the Merry Christmas Display

The Whole Store is Radiant wit[h] Xmas Hints and Decorations

Here's a Few Specials and Prices

Our Splended 10c Outing Flannels, now per yard....................
Women's all linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs for each..............
Men's big all linen hemstitched handkerchiefs for each..............
Children's fancy Xmas handkerchiefs for each........................
"Fine Arts," "Armourita" and "Violet de Pharme" the much advertised 10c toilet soaps, our Xmas price, 3 cake box for...........
Kirk's "Violet," "Golf" and "Rose" perfumed toilet soaps, our Xmas price, 3 cake box for.......................................
Huck and Damask Towels, Xmas specials....................$1.25 to
Damask Table Linens, per yard..............................$1.50 to
Damask Table Napkins, per dozen...........................$4.50 to
Damask Pattern Table Cloths, each.........................$4.50 to $2

Perfumery—by the special Xmas bottle, or sold in bulk
Pin Cushions—plain or satin covered, square, round, oblong
Pillows—fancy sofa pillows or plain for covering
Pillow Cords—specially tied knots for pillow corners, or complete len[gths] with tassels to go around a pillow.
Christmas Slippers—Splendid holiday values

Agents for "Zion" Lace Curtains and Lace[s]

Come in and look around
Christmas hints in every corne[r]

G. R. LYON & SON[S]
LEADERS OF LOW PRICE[S]
WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS

USE A-B Stove Polish
WORLD'S BEST
— LIQUID AND DRY —
Ayling Bros., 14 Haddon Av., Chicago.

T. N. DONNELLY & CO.
Loan and Diamond Brokers
118 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.,
Between Washington and Madison.

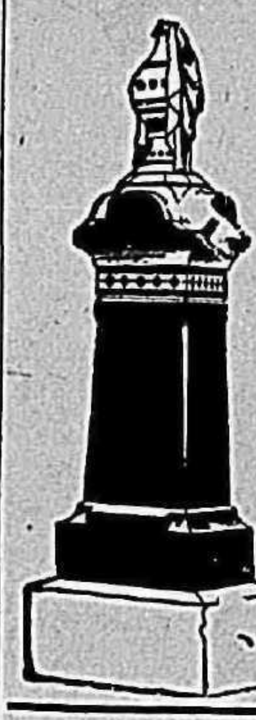
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ALL KINDS JEWELRY at less than cost. At half the price you pay the regular stores. Dec 19 01 y1

Dr. F. H. Swartz
DENTIST
Office in Isbester house on Lake street
ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS

The Brooke Barlow Investment Co
has Money To Loan
on good improved farms at 5 per cent interest Inquire t29 BANK OF ANTIOCH.

Call at the Hegeman Building for Bargains in.
Boots and Shoes
In all Sixes
This Stock must be closed out regardles of price
L. B. GRICE, Antioch, Illinois

F. A. BAIRSTOW,



Marble and Granite MONUMENTS
Cemetery Work of Every Description
Correspondence Solicited
126 Genesee St.
Waukegan Illinois

JOHN J. McDOUGALL
Veterinay Surgeon
Antioch, Illinois.
Colts Castrated at the old time price of $1.00 each.

SPECTACLES SCIENTIFICALLY FITTED

J. F. Ingalls & Son,
Jewelers : and : Opticians,
12 Genesee St, Waukegan Ill

Animal and Vegetable Foods.

Animal foods, judged by bulk and weight, are more expensive, pound for pound, than vegetable foods. But, as a whole, vegetable foods are not more economical. Animal foods furnish more than [illegible] of the protein and nine [illegible] the fat of the total food cons[illegible]

Admiral's Flags.

An admiral flies his flag at the main mast; a vice admiral at the fore, and a rear admiral at the mizzen.

An Ethical Distinction.

Representative Robinson of Indiana was declaiming on the beauties of nature.

"I love to see the early morning sunshine kiss the dome of the capitol, paint it golden, and make it look glad."

"I'll bet you $10 you never saw it," said Representative Ruppert of New York.

"My son," replied Robinson, "this is a poetical, not a bookmaking proposition."—Philadelphia Post.

ADJOINING TOWNS
From our Staff of Able Correspondents.

LAKE VILLA.

Mrs. John Nader has been visiting in Chicago for the last ten days.

Miss Helen Richards spent Saturday and Sunday with her mother in Chicago.

Miss Cora Knowles is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Reno Kingsley at Morgan Park.

Mrs. Cassins Buckley, of Libertyville, visited Sunday with her brother, Joe Pester.

Mr. and Mrs. George Farrow spent last week with their brothers and sisters at Evanston.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Barnstable visited at Gurnee with Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Chittenden the first of the week.

Mr. Potter has recently had the hall newly papered and painted, and a new floor laid so that it now presents a fine appearance.

Mr. Andrew Frolander, who resigned his position at the Fowler Farm, started this week on a trip through the western states.

The Angola Cemetery society will meet Tuesday, December 15, with Mrs. Mort Kapple. Dinner will be served. All are cordially invited to attend. Mrs. L. C. Manzer Sec'y.

Alfred Bain has sold his house and lot here to Henry Miller of Sand Lake, who expects to move here in the spring. We will be glad to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Miller to our village.

Those who had the pleasure of hearing the Nightengale Quartette here some time ago will be pleased to know that they will give a concert in the church here on Friday evening, Dec. 18, 1903. Madam Green the colored patti, as she is called, will be with them, also a noted elocutionist. You can't afford to miss this grand entertainment so come and bring your friends.

A safe agreeable and mild remedy for constipation, biliousness and indigestion. California Prune Wafers. 100 for 25 cents Ask your druggist.

GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

Mrs. Dr. Palmer is entertaining a sister from away.

Mr. Totten of Chicago spent the first of the week here.

Tom Mead of Chicago visited relatives here over Sunday.

Mrs. Churchell is entertaining her aunt Mrs. Waples of Waukegan.

Mrs. G. E. Thayer and Mrs. Wm. Hook continues about the same.

Miss Six of Wheeling spent the first of the week with Mrs. E. Sherman.

Mrs. Chas. Crittendon, Sr., is suffering with an attack of bilious fever.

We are sorry to report Mrs. H. Edwards seriously ill with pneumonia.

The bazaar given by the Congregational Aid society last week Friday was a grand success. About $110 was realized.

Mrs. E. Adams entertained her aunt, Mrs. O. Doud of Charles City, Iowa, and a cousin, Mrs. Bull of Bristol, Wis., the first of the week.

California prune waters will preserve your health, cleans your system and purify your blood. Try them. 100 for 25 cents. Ask your druggist.

BRISTOL, WIS.

Miss Mayme Benedict spent Sunday with Miss Lula Rowbottom,

Presiding Elder Lean preached at the M. E. church Sunday evening.

Mrs. James Lee, of Libertyville, called on friends here Thursday evening.

Mrs. John Madden, who has been very ill, is reported to be some better.

Arthur Gaines, postal clerk on the St. Paul line, was home Saturday evening.

Mrs. John Evans, of Salem, spent Sunday with her many friends in this village.

H. E. McVicar and C. M. Bishop attended the fat stock show in Chicago the latter part of the week.

The children of the village and vicinity are very busy preparing exercises for Christmas evening.

Ward Rowbottom has gone to work for the C. & N. W. railway company, as freight brakeman, and is working out of Chicago.

The stockholders of the Bristol Telephone company held their annual meeting on Monday at the hall, and the following business was transacted, C. M, Bishop and F. R. Snyder were elected directors, the monthly rental was raised to seventy-five cents, and representatives of the Independent and also of the Wisconsin Telephone company made propositions to do business with the Bristol company. The concensus of opinion seemed to be that the Bell Cnmpany made much the faizer proposition. Nearly all of the stock was represented at the meeting and many new matters were discussed and settled. It is evident from the discussion, that the Bristol Company will look into any proposition made, very carefully before accepting.

New Zealand Endeavorers.

New Zealand Christian Endeavorers now number 1,000. They publish a handsome quarterly.

MILLBURN, ILL.

Carrie Bater has gone to Chicago.

George Gerrity is slowly recovering from his affliction.

Mrs. John Chope spent Sunday at her fathers home at Rosecrans.

A euchre party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Meade.

The last lecture of the course was given Thursday by Dr. Bartlet of Chicago.

Seventeen Christian Endeavorers attended the rally at Gurnee last Friday evening.

C. E. topic Dec. 13, an anti-worry meeting, John 14:131. Harold Minto, leader.

Mrs. Elmer Cannon is entertaining her cousin, Mrs. Cowin from the western part of the state.

Mr. Wyckoff, of Irving Park visited his cousin, Jesse Denman while on a hunting tour in Millburn.

The regular C. E. business meeting at Mrs. Bater's, Friday, Dec. 11. A cordial invitation extended to all.

Mr. Fischer, of Wheaton College, Wheat-Ill, is the guest of Rev. F. T. Lee. He filled the pulpit on Sunday.

Messers Eichinger, W. B. Stewart, Gordon Bonner, Elmer Cannon and J. H. Bonner attended the fat stock show last week.

A perfect Anti-Bilious and Anti-Malaria protection and cure for old and young. California Prune Wafers. 100 for 25 cents Ask your dealer.

TREVOR, WIS

Mr. Schmidkamp is on the sick list.

Mr. James Rea came with a train load of stock Friday.

Felix Durocher returned to St. Paul Sunday evening.

Mr. George Beasley returned to St. Paul Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bloss took in the fat stock show the first of the week.

Mrs. Belle Taylor visited her cousin, Mrs. Alfred Horton, last week.

A son and daughter arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mellor last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Havens were Chicago visitors Monday morning.

Mr. Montgomery put a fine new coal stove in the school house last Tuesday.

Mrs. Herbert Robbins accompanied her little nephew to his home in Milwaukee.

Mrs. Joe Smith of Camp Lake visited her sisters, Mrs. Edgar and Mrs. Matthews, on Monday.

Mrs. Alice Terpning after a month's visit with friends in New Lenox and Chicago returned home on Tuesday.

The Christian endeavor and Ladies' Aid society of Liberty Congregational church will give a sale, afternoon and evening, of Dec. 18. Refreshments served, an entertainment will be given in the evening at which Miss Loie Barnum, the elocutionist from Chicago who has been with us before, will assist. Admission 10c.

As a remedy for poor appetite, indigestion, weak stomach and constipation, California Prune Wafers are unequalled. 100 for 25 cents. Ask your druggist.

HICKORY, ILL.

Leo Rogan who broke his leg some time ago is back in school again.

Every one was much pleased to see little Eva Edwards in church Sunday.

Mrs. Griffin is very ill but at the present writing is on the gain. We all hope for her speedy recovery.

The school entertainment will be held at the Hickory church Dec. 22. The proceeds will be used to purchase a few needed articles for the school room and also books for the library.

The cat bazaar was a great success. A large crowd attended, and all articles brought a fair price. Cats were in abundance and more could have been disposed of. The young ladies received a good sum to help along in improving the church.

The entertainment to be given by J. Wesley Holland, at the Hickory church, Saturday Dec. 12, will be one of the best ever given in this vicinity. As a reader he is unexcelled. His character delineations are free from all the affectation some times seen in impersonators. His imitations of all the different birds, bell and the phonograph are a revelation. He is the only throat-whistler in Iowa. He has been characterized "four shows under one tent" A notice appeared of him in a Missouri town "135 laughs for 25 cents" You will not throw away your money when you go He comes with the recommendations of men like Rev. Maclutyre. and Col. Copeland.

EAST FOX LAKE.

Frank Galiger and also August Hanson are shredding corn.

The East Fox Lake school are making preperations to have a Christmas tree at school house on Christmas eve.

Miss Eva Culver will entertain the Junior Aid society on Saturday afternoon, December 12. Every body come. Visitors always welcome.

John D. Rockefeller 3d (?).

Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has presented her husband with a daughter, who may inherit Standard Oil millions.—News Item.

Oh, yes, he has millions galore—
But it isn't a boy—
He has much and is scooping in more,
But it isn't a boy!
He may reach in his pockets and buy
The mountain that pierces the sky,
But he looks at the crib with a sigh—
It isn't a boy!

He can charge what he wants for oil,
But it isn't a boy;
He rules over thousands who toil,
But it isn't a boy;
He is monarch of all he surveys,
His power no man may dispute,

Fate has mysterious ways—
It is rosy and cunning and cute,
But it isn't a boy.

He can ride in a car of his own,
But it isn't a boy;
He eclipses the king on his throne,
But it isn't a boy;
He has Croesus put far to the bad,
But he looks at the beaming new dad
And then at the crib—and is sad—
For it isn't a boy!

—S. E. Kiser.

FOLLOWED BEAR TO WEALTH.

Prospectors Have Wild Chase and End by Discovering Gold.

Two prospectors named Phillips and Buschman, while prospecting in a canyon in the San Bernardino mountains, had their camp raided by a bear, which grabbed a sack containing their supply of bacon and made off.

The men gave a chase and succeeded in wounding the animal, which dropped the bacon. Observing by the blood upon the trail that the animal was badly wounded, the men followed him.

Two miles up the canyon they came upon the beast dead. He had sought a small stream to quench his thirst, and lain down and expired.

While examining the animal one of the men caught the glitter of something in the stream. Investigation showed it to be gold. Some of the gravel was panned and yielded big returns. The men are now taking out $100 a day with the pan.—New York Herald.

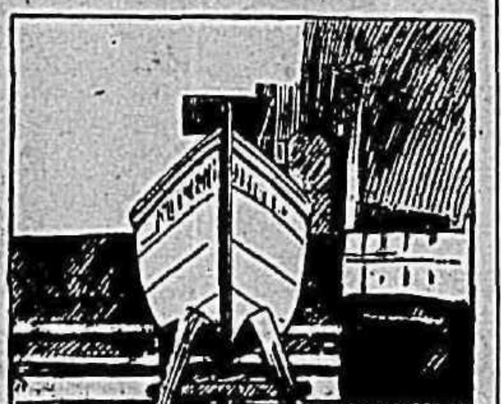
A Rattlesnake in His Pillow.

Most persons will agree that a live rattlesnake would not make a very desirable pillow, and George Peck of San Bernadino, Cal., who recently actually had such an experience while on a hunting trip, does not attempt to dispute the commonly accepted opinion. Night overtook Peck in a lonely canyon several miles from his town, and he sought refuge in a rude shelter that he found there. The night being warm he removed his coat and placed it under his head.

In the morning he found that a six-foot rattlesnake had crawled into one of the sleeves of the coat and had coiled up in the center of the improvised pillow. Peck killed the reptile, and now has its nineteen rattles as a memento of his unusual experience.

Lifeboat Pulpit.

In one of the seamen's missions in London a pulpit has recently been installed in exact imitation of a ship. The pulpit is built of oak and is constructed exactly like the prow of a ship. The design follows the line of



the ships of the ancient Vikings. The pulpit is the gift of the commodore and officers of the flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers which are used as a schoolship at Medway, England.

Is Glad His Horse Died.

Austin Wheeler of Lee, Me., is glad that his old horse died last week, even though he had not the money to buy another. He carted the carcass of the horse down to the back pasture, intending to bury it there the next day. That afternoon he went out to shoot crows, and noticed something moving near the dead horse. He fired and killed a black fox, the pelt of which he sold to a traveling fur buyer for $150—about six times the value of the old horse in its last days of usefulness.

Wonderful Head of Hair.

An extraordinary head of hair is possessed by Mercedes Lopez, the wife of a poor sheep-herder in San Vincente, Mexico. Her height is five feet, and when she stands erect her hair trails on the ground four feet eight inches. The hair is so thick that she can completely hide herself in it. She has it cut very frequently, as it grows so quickly, enabling her to sell large tresses to hair dealers every three or four months.

Where Foxes Are Plentiful.

John Combs stood on the Branch bridge in Orange, Mass., and shot two foxes within thirty minutes last week, both brought along by his old hound, Sport.

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood. If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root**, the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Home of Swamp-Root.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Talked with Its Feet.

"Parrots? No, there isn't a great demand for parrots any more," said the dealer. "A man from Mt. Airy came in the other day with a fine-looking bird which he said was a good talker, and sold it to me cheap. I know the nature of parrots pretty well, and when this one failed to show off its accomplishments I attributed it to the natural stubbornness of the bird. But day after day went by, and it never uttered a sound. All it would do was to sit on its perch and gesticulate with its feet, making all sorts of fantastic motions with its toes. About a week later the man who sold it to me came in. I thought you said that parrot you sold me was a good talker,' I said. 'It hasn't shown any evidence of it. All it does is to sit and wriggle its toes.' 'That's all right,' said the Mt. Airy man, 'it was raised in the deaf and dumb asylum!'"

Ceylon Exports to Germany.

The imports into Germany from Ceylon amounted to 7,400,000 marks ($1,761,200), consisting of copra, graphite, oil cake, cinnamon, cocoa, coffee and tea; the return exports to Ceylon amounted to 1,040,000 marks ($247,520) made up of assorted goods.

No self-respecting man cares to make love to a girl who makes love to a pet dog.

FEMALE WEAKNESS

542 1-2 Congress St.,
PORTLAND, MAINE, Oct. 17, 1902.

I consider Wine of Cardui superior to any doctor's medicine I ever used and I know whereof I speak. I suffered for nine months with suppressed menstruation which completely prostrated me. Pains would shoot through my back and sides and I would have blinding headaches. My limbs would swell up and I would feel so weak I could not stand up. I naturally felt discouraged for I seemed to be beyond the help of physicians, but Wine of Cardui came as a God-send to me. I felt a change for the better within a week. After nineteen days treatment I menstruated without suffering the agonies I usually did and soon became regular and without pain. Wine of Cardui is simply wonderful and I wish that all suffering women knew of its good qualities.

Wilhelmina Snow
Treasurer, Portland Economic League

Periodical headaches tell of female weakness. Wine of Cardui cures permanently nineteen out of every twenty cases of irregular menses, bearing down pains or any female weakness. If you are discouraged and doctors have failed, that is the best reason in the world you should try Wine of Cardui now. Remember that headaches mean female weakness. Secure a $1.00 bottle of Wine of Cardui today.

WINE OF CARDUI

Soda Sobs.

A tear from the eye of a white person is composed of water, salt, soda, phosphate of soda and mucus. From the eye of an African the elements composing the tear are found to be the same as in that of a white, with the single exception of the phosphate of soda, and with the addition of a slight trace of ammonia. The Eskimos and the Finns seldom shed tears, but when they do chemists say they are exceedingly salty.

It is interesting to know that the chemical elements in the Caucasian tear arrange themselves into particles that look like fish bones under a microscope, those from a negro's tear form a rude cross, while the same process of evaporation leaves the chemicals in an Eskimo's tear in the shape of a bow.

WM. KEULMAN
Jeweler
ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

Having made my Jewelry Store of more than usual interest for the Holiday Season, I have prepared special prices, and it will pay you to call and look over my goods while stock is complete. I have made a great reduction in the following articles:

A Fine 8-Day Clock $2.40
Half-Hour sritke, latest style case, warrented 2 years

Nickle Alarm Clock warranted 1 year **75c**

Solid Gold 14k Watch $19.00
With Elgin or Waltham movement

Ladies solid gold set ring 1.00

Gents solid gold set ring 2.50

Solid gold baby rings 50c

These are only a few prices from the many bargains I offer. I also carry a complete line of

Silverware and Optical Goods

EYES TESTED FREE

To all patrons purchasing goods to the value of $1.00, a ticket will be given on a beautiful Clock, to given away Christmas Eve.

JAMES H. SWAN,
PHARMACIST
Successor to W. T. HILL.

A LULL LINE OF
HOLIDAY GOODS
Look for Big Ad. in the issue of December 17

PICTURE FRAMES

I will have in a stock of
Picture Frames and Window Glass

In a few days. Bring in your pictures to be framed about December 6. Furniture Repaired.

J. C. JAMES, JR., Antioch, Ill.

Lutheran Church Figures.

The Lutheran church ranks first among Protestant denominations in the United States, having 1,200 congregations and a membership of 1,800,000, 48 theological seminaries, 43 colleges, 50 academies, 10 young ladies' seminaries, 22 hospitals, 52 orphan asylums, 20 homes for the aged and 8 deaconess houses.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, **New York**
Branch Office 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

J. C. James, Jr.,
Justice of the Peace.

All Legal Business Promptly Attended to
FIRE INURANCE.
Farm and Village Fire Insurance in independent companies.

Special Agent Prudential Co Life Ins

FREE! Knowing what it was to suffer I will give FREE OF CHARGE, to any afflicted, a positive cure for Eczema, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Piles and Skin Diseases. Instant relief. Don't suffer longer. Write F. W. WILLIAMS, 3 West 103d st., New York.

Dizzy?

Then your liver isn't acting well. You suffer from biliousness, constipation. Ayer's Pills act directly on the liver. For 60 years they have been the Standard Family Pill. Small doses cure. 25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use
BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers
50 CTS. OF DRUGGISTS, OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

Appealed to Satan.

Dean Pigou tells in his new book of anecdotes the story of the little girl who was much upset by a maiden aunt and posted in a hole in the garden a letter in these terms: "Dear Mr. Satan: Will you kindly come and take away Aunt Jane? She is a very fussy person and does worry me so. Yours affectionately, Alice."

British Subjects.

In Wales there are 500,000 people who cannot speak English; in Ireland there are 30,000 who speak only Irish, and in Scotland there are 40,000 who speak only Gaelic.

The Rebel.

Though bridled, dumb, and slow,
Day after trudging day
With burdened pace I go
Along the beaten way.

Though traces chafe and gall
And bitter stings the lash,
Ere at death's nod I fall
For freedom I will dash.

Yea, even I will take
The bit between my teeth;
My fire shod hoofs will shake
The solid earth beneath.

As leaping shades that hedge
The valley of despair,
Upon the morning's edge
I snuff the mountain air.

—Wilfrid Wilson Gibson

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The country is to be congratulated on the amount of substantial achievement which has marked the past year both as regards our foreign and as regards our domestic policy.

With a nation as with a man the most important things are those of the household, and therefore the country is especially to be congratulated on what has been accomplished in the direction of providing for the exercise of supervision over the great corporations and combinations of corporations engaged in interstate commerce. The Congress has created the Department of Commerce and Labor, including the Bureau of Corporations, with for the first time authority to secure proper publicity of such proceedings of these great corporations as the public has the right to know. It has provided for the expediting of suits for the enforcement of the federal anti-trust law; and by another law it has secured equal treatment to all producers in the transportation of their goods, thus taking a long stride forward in making effective the work of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The establishment of the Department of Commerce and Labor, with the Bureau of Corporations thereunder, marks a real advance in the direction of doing all that is possible for the solution of the questions vitally affecting capitalists and wage workers. The preliminary work of the Bureau of Corporations in the department has shown the wisdom of its creation. Publicity in corporate affairs will tend to do away with ignorance, and will afford facts upon which intelligent action may be taken.

The Department of Commerce and Labor will be not only the clearing house for information regarding the business transactions of the nation, but the executive arm of the government to aid in strengthening our domestic and foreign markets, in perfecting our transportation facilities, in building up our merchant marine, in preventing the entrance of undesirable immigrants, in improving commercial and industrial conditions, and in bringing together on common ground those necessary partners in industrial progress—capital and labor.

Capital and Labor.

The consistent policy of the national government, so far as it has the power, is to hold in check the unscrupulous man, whether employer or employe; but to refuse to weaken individual initiative or to hamper or cramp the industrial development of the country. We recognize that this is an era of federation and combination, in which great capitalistic corporations and labor unions have become factors of tremendous importance in all industrial centers. Hearty recognition is given the far-reaching, beneficent work which has been accomplished through both corporations and unions, and the line as between different corporations, as between different unions, is drawn as it is between different individuals; that is, it is drawn on conduct, the effort being to treat both organized capital and organized labor alike; asking nothing save that the interest of each shall be brought into harmony with the interest of the general public, and that the conduct of each shall conform to the fundamental rules of obedience to law, of individual freedom, and of justice and fair dealing towards all. Whenever either corporation, labor union or individual disregards the law or acts in a spirit of arbitrary and tyrannous interference with the rights of others, whether corporations or individuals, then where the federal government has jurisdiction, it will see to it that the misconduct is stopped, paying not the slightest heed to the position or power of the corporation, the union or the individual, but only to one vital fact—that is, the question whether or not the conduct of the individual or aggregate of individuals is in accordance with the law of the land. Every man must be guaranteed his liberty and his right to do as he likes with his property or his labor, so long as he does not infringe the rights of others. No man is above the law and no man is below it; nor do we ask any man's permission when we require him to obey it. Obedience to the law is demanded as a right; not asked as a favor.

Government Finances.

From all sources, exclusive of the postal service, the receipts of the government for the last fiscal year aggregated $560,396,674. The expenditures for the same period were $506,099,007, the surplus for the fiscal year being $54,297,667. The indications are that the surplus for the present fiscal year will be very small, if indeed there be any surplus. From July to November the receipts from customs were, approximately, nine million dollars less than the receipts from the same source for a corresponding portion of last year. Should this decrease continue at the same ratio throughout the fiscal year, the surplus would be reduced by, approximately, thirty million dollars. Should the revenue from customs suffer much further decrease during the fiscal year, the surplus would vanish. A large surplus is certainly undesirable. Two years ago the war taxes were taken off with the express intention of equalizing the governmental receipts and expenditures, and though the first year thereafter still showed a surplus, it now seems likely that a substantial equality of revenue and expenditure will be attained. Such being the case, it is of great moment both to exercise care and economy in appropriations, and to scan sharply any change in our fiscal revenue system which may reduce our income. The need of strict economy in our expenditures is emphasized by the fact that we cannot afford to be parsimonious in providing for what is essential to our national well-being. Careful economy wherever possible will alone prevent our income from falling below the point required in order to meet our genuine needs.

The integrity of our currency is beyond question, and under present conditions it would be unwise and unnecessary to attempt a reconstruction of our entire monetary system. The same liberty should be granted the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit customs receipts as is granted him in the deposit of receipts from other sources. In my message of Dec. 2, 1902, I called attention to certain needs of the financial situation, and I again ask the consideration of the Congress for these questions.

Merchant Marine.

A majority of our people desire that steps be taken in the interests of American shipping, so that we may once more resume our former position in the ocean carrying trade. But hitherto the differences of opinion as to the proper method of reaching this end have been so wide that it has proved impossible to secure the adoption of any particular scheme. Having in view these facts, I recommend that the Congress direct the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster General and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, associated with such a representation from the Senate and House of Representatives as the Congress in its wisdom may designate, to serve as a commission for the purpose of investigating and reporting to the Congress at its next session what legislation is desirable or necessary for the development of the American merchant marine and American commerce, and incidentally of a national ocean mail service of adequate auxiliary naval cruisers and naval reserves. While such a measure is desirable in any event, it is especially desirable at this time, in view of the fact that our present governmental contract for ocean mail with the American Line will expire in 1905. Moreover, lines of cargo ships are of even more importance than fast mail lines; save so far as the latter can be depended upon to furnish swift auxiliary cruisers in time of war. The establishment of new lines of cargo ships to South America, to Asia, and elsewhere would be much in the interest of our commercial expansion.

Immigration.

We cannot have too much immigration of the right kind, and we should have none at all of the wrong kind. The need is to devise some system by which undesirable immigrants shall be kept out entirely, while desirable immigrants are properly distributed throughout the country.

The special investigation of the subject of naturalization under the direction of the Attorney General, and the consequent prosecutions, reveal a condition of affairs calling for the immediate attention of the Congress. Forgeries and perjuries of shameless and flagrant character have been perpetrated, not only in the dense centers of population, but throughout the country; and it is established beyond doubt that very many so-called citizens of the United States have no title whatever to that right, and are asserting and enjoying the benefits of the same through the grossest frauds. The body politic cannot be sound and healthy if many of its constituent members claim their standing through the prostitution of the high right and calling of citizenship. It should mean something to become a citizen of the United States; and in the process no loophole whatever should be left open to fraud.

In my last annual message, in connection with the subject of the due regulation of combinations of capital which are or may become injurious to the public, I recommended a special appropriation for the better enforcement of the anti-trust law as it now stands, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General. Accordingly the Congress appropriated the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General in the employment of special counsel and agents in the Department of Justice to conduct proceedings and prosecutions under said laws in the courts of the United States. I now recommend, as a matter of the utmost importance and urgency, the extension of the purposes of this appropriation, so that it may be available, under the direction of the Attorney General, and until used, for the due enforcement of the laws of the United States in general and especially of the civil and criminal laws relating to public lands and the laws relating to postal crimes and offenses and the subject of naturalization. Recent investigations have shown a deplorable state of affairs in these three matters of vital concern.

By various frauds and by forgeries and perjuries, thousands of acres of the public domain, embracing lands of different character and extending through various sections of the country, have been dishonestly acquired. It is hardly necessary to urge the importance of recovering these dishonest acquisitions, stolen from the people, and of promptly and duly punishing the offenders.

Postal Frauds.

I speak in another part of this message of the widespread crimes by which the sacred right of citizenship is falsely asserted and that "inestimable heritage" perverted to base ends. By similar means—that is, through frauds, forgeries and perjuries, and by shameless briberies—the laws relating to the proper conduct of the public service in general and to the due administration of the Postoffice Department have been notoriously violated, and many indictments have been found, and the consequent prosecutions are in course of hearing or on the eve thereof. For the reasons thus indicated, and so that the government may be prepared to enforce promptly and with the greatest effect the due penalties for such violations of law, and to this end may be furnished with sufficient instrumentalities and competent legal assistance for the investigations and trials which will be necessary at many different points of the country, I urge upon the Congress the necessity of making the said appropriation available for immediate use for all such purposes, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General.

Steps have been taken by the State Department looking to the making of bribery an extraditable offense with foreign powers. The need of more effective treaties covering this crime is manifest. The exposures and prosecutions of official corruption in St. Louis, Mo., and other cities and States have resulted in a number of givers and takers of bribes becoming fugitives in foreign lands. Bribery has not been included in extradition treaties heretofore, as the necessity for it has not arisen. While there may have been as much official corruption in former years, there has been more developed and brought to light in the immediate past than in the preceding century of our country's history. It should be the policy of the United States to leave no place on earth where a corrupt man fleeing from this country can rest in peace. There is no reason why bribery should not be included in all treaties as extraditable.

Alaskan Boundary.

For several years past the rapid development of Alaska and the establishment of growing American interests in regions theretofore unsurveyed and imperfectly known brought into prominence the urgent necessity of a practical demarcation of the boundaries between the jurisdictions of the United States and Great Britain. Although the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, the provisions of which were copied in the treaty of 1867, whereby Russia conveyed Alaska to the United States, was positive as to the control, first by Russia and later by the United States, of a strip of territory along the continental main land from the western shore of Portland Canal to Mount St. Elias, following and surrounding the indentations of the coast and including the islands to the westward, its description of the landward margin of the strip was indefinite, resting on the supposed existence of a continuous ridge or range of mountains skirting the coast, as figured in the charts of the early navigators. It had at no time been possible for either party in interest to lay down, under the authority of the treaty, a line so obviously exact according to its provisions as to command the assent of the other. For nearly three-fourths of a century the absence of tangible local interests demanding the exercise of positive jurisdiction on either side of the border left the question dormant. A permanent disposition of the matter finally became imperative.

After unavailing attempts to reach an understanding through a Joint High Commission, followed by prolonged negotiations, conducted in an amicable spirit, a convention between the United States and Great Britain was signed, January 24, 1903, providing for an examination of the subject by a mixed tribunal of six members, three on a side, with a view to its final disposition. Ratifications were exchanged on March 3 last, whereupon the two Governments appointed their respective members. On the twentieth of October a majority of the tribunal reached and signed an agreement on all the questions submitted by the terms of the convention. By this award the right of the United States to the control of a continuous strip or border of the mainland shore, skirting all the tidewater inlets and sinuosities of the coast, is confirmed.

The result is satisfactory in every way. It is of great material advantage to our people in the Far Northwest. It has removed from the field of discussion and possible danger a question liable to become more acutely accentuated with each passing year. Finally, it has furnished a signal proof of the fairness and good will with which two friendly nations can approach and determine issues involving national sovereignty.

Claims Against Venezuela.

It will be remembered that during the second session of the last Congress Great Britain, Germany, and Italy formed an alliance for the purpose of blockading the ports of Venezuela and using such other means of pressure as would secure a settlement of claims due, as they alleged, to certain of their subjects. Their employment of force for the collection of these claims was terminated by an agreement brought about through the offices of the diplomatic representatives of the United States at Caracas and the Government at Washington, thereby ending a situation which was bound to cause increasing friction, and which jeopardized the peace of the continent. Under this agreement Venezuela agreed to set apart a certain percentage of the customs receipts of two of her ports to be applied to the payment of whatever obligations might be ascertained by mixed commissions appointed for that purpose to be due from her, not only to the three powers already mentioned, whose proceedings against her had resulted in a state of war, but also to the United States, France, Spain, Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, and Mexico, who had not employed force for the collection of the claims alleged to be due to certain of their citizens.

A demand was then made by the so-called blockading powers that the sums ascertained to be due to their citizens by such mixed commissions should be accorded payment in full before anything was paid upon the claims of any of the so-called peace powers. Venezuela, on the other hand, insisted that all her creditors should be paid upon a basis of exact equality. During the efforts to adjust this dispute it was suggested by the powers in interest that it should be referred to me for decision, but I was clearly of the opinion that a far wiser course would be to submit the question to the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague. It seemed to me to offer an admirable opportunity to advance the practice of the peaceful settlement of disputes between nations and to secure for the Hague Tribunal a memorable increase of its practical importance. The nations interested in the controversy were so numerous and in many instances so powerful as to make it evident that beneficent results would follow from their appearance at the same time before the bar of that august tribunal of peace.

Our hopes in that regard have been realized. Russia and Austria are represented in the persons of the learned and distinguished jurists who compose the tribunal, while Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, Mexico, the United States, and Venezuela are represented by their respective agents and counsel.

There seems good ground for the belief that there has been a real growth among the civilized nations of a sentiment which will permit a gradual substitution of other methods than the method of war in the settlement of disputes. It is not pretended that as yet we are near a position in which it will be possible wholly to prevent war, or that a just regard for national interest and honor will in all cases permit of the settlement of international disputes by arbitration; but by a mixture of prudence and firmness with wisdom we think it is possible to do away with much of the provocation and excuse for war, and at least in many cases to substitute some other and more rational method for the settlement of disputes.

Relations with Turkey and China.

Early in July, having received intelligence, which happily turned out to be erroneous, of the assassination of our Vice Consul at Beirut, I dispatched a small squadron to that port for such service as might be found necessary on arrival. Although the attempt on the life of our Vice Consul had not been successful, yet the outrage was symptomatic of a state of excitement and disorder which demanded immediate attention. The arrival of the vessels had the happiest result. A feeling of security at once took the place of the former alarm and disquiet; our officers were cordially welcomed by the consular body and the leading merchants, and ordinary business resumed its activity. The Government of the Sultan gave a considerate hearing to the representations of our minister; the official who was regarded as responsible for the disturbed condition of affairs was removed. Our relations with the Turkish Government remain friendly; our claims founded on inequitable treatment of some of our schools and missions appear to be in process of amicable adjustment.

The signing of a new commercial treaty with China, which took place at Shanghai on the 8th of October, is a cause for satisfaction. This act, the result of long discussion and negotiation, places our commercial relations with the great Oriental Empire on a more satisfactory footing than they have ever heretofore enjoyed. It provides not only for the ordinary rights and privileges of diplomatic and consular officers, but also for an important extension of our commerce by increased facility of access to Chinese ports, and for the relief of trade by the removal of some of the obstacles which have embarrassed it in the past. The full measure of development which our commerce may rightfully expect can hardly be looked for until the settlement of the present abnormal state of things in the Empire, but the foundation for such development has at last been laid.

Rural Free Delivery.

The rural free-delivery service has been steadily extended. The attention of the Congress is asked to the question of the compensation of the letter carriers and clerks engaged in the postal service, especially on the new rural free-delivery routes. More routes have been installed since the first of July last than in any like period in the Department's history. While a due regard to economy must be kept in mind in the establishment of new routes, yet the extension of the rural free-delivery system must be continued, for reasons of sound public policy. No governmental movement of recent years has resulted in greater immediate benefit to the people of the country districts. Rural free delivery, taken in connection with the telephone, the bicycle, and the trolley, accomplishes much toward lessening the isolation of farm life and making it brighter and more attractive. Rural free delivery is not only a good thing in itself, but is good because it is one of the causes which check this unwholesome tendency toward the urban concentration of our population at the expense of the country districts. It is for the same reason that we sympathize with and approve of the policy of building good roads.

Alaska and Insular Possessions.

I call your special attention to the Territory of Alaska. The country is developing rapidly, and it has an assured future. The mineral wealth is great and has as yet hardly been tapped. The fisheries, if wisely handled and kept under national control, will be a business as permanent as any other, and of the utmost importance to the people. The forests if properly guarded will form another great source of wealth. Portions of Alaska are fitted for farming and stock raising, although the methods must be adapted to the peculiar conditions of the country. Alaska is situated in the far north; but so are Norway and Sweden and Finland; and Alaska can prosper and play its part in the New World just as those nations have prospered and played their parts in the Old World.

Of our insular possessions the Philippines and Porto Rico it is gratifying to say that their steady progress has been such as to make it unnecessary to spend much time in discussing them. Yet the Congress should ever keep in mind that a peculiar obligation rests upon us to further in every way the welfare of these communities. The Philippines should be knit closer to us by tariff arrangements. It would, of course, be impossible suddenly to raise the people of the islands to the high pitch of industrial prosperity and of governmental efficiency to which they will in the end by degrees attain; and the caution and moderation shown in developing them have been among the main reasons why this development has hitherto gone on so smoothly. Scrupulous care has been taken in the choice of governmental agents, and the entire elimination of partisan politics from the public service. The condition of the islanders is in material things far better than ever before, while their governmental, intellectual, and moral advance has kept pace with their material advance. No one people ever benefited another people more than we have benefited the Filipinos by taking possession of the islands.

Experience has shown that in the Western States themselves, as well as in the rest of the country, there is widespread conviction that certain of the public-land laws and the resulting administrative practice no longer meet the present needs. The character and uses of the remaining public lands differ widely from those of the public lands which Congress had especially in view when these laws were passed. The rapidly increasing rate of disposal of the public land is not followed by a corresponding increase in home building. There is a tendency to mass in large holdings public lands, especially timber and grazing lands, and thereby to retard settlement. I renew and emphasize my recommendation of last year that so far as they are available for agriculture in its broadest sense, and to whatever extent they may be reclaimed under the national irrigation law, the remaining public lands should be held rigidly for the home builder. The attention of the Congress is especially directed to the timber and stone law, the desert-land law, and the commutation clause of the homestead law, which in their operation have in many respects conflicted with wise public-land policy.

The work of reclamation of the arid lands of the West is progressing steadily and satisfactorily under the terms of the law setting aside the proceeds from the disposal of public lands. Surveys and examinations are progressing throughout the arid States and Territories, plans for reclaiming works being prepared and passed upon by boards of engineers before approval by the Secretary of the Interior. In Arizona and Nevada, in localities where such work is pre-eminently needed, construction has already been begun. In other parts of the arid West various projects are well advanced toward the drawing up of contracts, these being delayed in part by necessities of reaching agreements or understanding as regards rights of way or acquisition of real estate.

During the year ended June 30 last 25,566 persons were appointed through competitive examinations under the civil-service rules. This was 12,672 more than during the preceding year, and 40 per cent of those who passed the examinations. This abnormal growth was largely occasioned by the extension of classification to the rural free-delivery service and the appointment last year of over 9,000 rural carriers. A revision of the civil-service rules took effect on April 15 last, which has greatly improved their operation.

Army and Navy.

The effect of the laws providing a General Staff for the Army and for the more effective use of the National Guard has been excellent. Great improvement has been made in the efficiency of our Army in recent years. Such schools as those erected at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley and the institution of fall maneuver work accomplish satisfactory results. The good effect of these maneuvers upon the National Guard is marked, and ample appropriation should be made to enable the guardsmen of the several States to share in the benefit. The government should as soon as possible secure suitable permanent camp sites for military maneuvers in the various sections of the country. The service thereby rendered not only to the Regular Army, but to the National Guard of the several States, will be so great as to repay many times over the relatively small expense. We should not rest satisfied with what has been done, however. The only people who are contented with a system of promotion by mere seniority are those who are contented with the triumph of mediocrity over excellence. On the other hand a system which encouraged the exercise of social or political favoritism in promotions would be even worse. But it would surely be easy to devise a method of promotion from grade to grade in which the opinion of the higher officers of the service upon the candidates should be decisive upon the standing and promotion of the latter. Just such a system now obtains at West Point.

I heartily congratulate the Congress upon the steady progress in building up the American Navy. We can not afford a let-up in this great work. To stand still means to go back. There should be no cessation in adding to the effective units of the fighting strength of the fleet. Meanwhile the Navy Department and the officers of the Navy are doing well their part by providing constant service at sea under conditions akin to those of actual warfare. Our officers and enlisted men are learning to handle the battle ships, cruisers, and torpedo boats with high efficiency in fleet and squadron formations, and the standard of marksmanship is being steadily raised.

It is eminently desirable, however, that there should be provided a naval general staff on lines similar to those of the General Staff lately created for the Army.

Isthmian Canal.

By the act of June 28, 1902, the Congress authorized the President to enter into treaty with Colombia for the building of the canal across the Isthmus of Panama; it being provided that in the event of failure to secure such treaty after the lapse of a reasonable time, recourse should be had to building a canal through Nicaragua. It has not been necessary to consider this alternative, as I am enabled to lay before the Senate a treaty providing for the building of the canal across the Isthmus of Panama. This was the route which commended itself to the deliberate judgment of the Congress, and we can now acquire by treaty the right to construct the canal over this route. The question now, therefore, is not by which route the isthmian canal shall be built, for that question has been definitely and irrevocably decided. The question is simply whether or not we shall have an isthmian canal.

When the Congress directed that we should take the Panama route under treaty with Colombia, the essence of the condition, of course, referred not to the Government which controlled that route, but to the route itself; to the territory across which the route lay, not to the name which for the moment the territory bore on the map. The purpose of the law was to authorize the President to make a treaty with the power in actual control of the Isthmus of Panama. This purpose has been fulfilled.

In the year 1846 this Government entered into a treaty with New Granada, the predecessor upon the Isthmus of the Republic of Colombia and of the present Republic of Panama, by which treaty it was provided that the Government and citizens of the United States should always have free and open right of way or transit across the Isthmus of Panama by any modes of communication that might be constructed, while in return our Government guaranteed the perfect neutrality of the above-mentioned Isthmus with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea might not be interrupted or embarrassed. The treaty vested in the United States a substantial property right carved out of the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada then had and possessed over the said territory. The name of New Granada has passed away and its territory has been divided. Its successor, the Government of Colombia, has ceased to own any property in the Isthmus. A new Republic, that of Panama, which was at one time a sovereign State, and at another time a mere department of the successive confederations known as New Granada and Colombia, has now succeeded to the rights which first one and then the other formerly exercised over the Isthmus. But as long as the Isthmus endures, the mere geographical fact of its existence, and the peculiar interest therein which is required by our position, perpetuate the solemn contract which binds the holders of the territory to respect our right to freedom of transit across it, and binds us in return to safeguard for the Isthmus and the world the exercise of that inestimable privilege. The true interpretation of the obligation upon which the United States entered in this treaty of 1846 has been given repeatedly in the utterances of Presidents and Secretaries of State. Secretary Cass in 1858 officially stated the position of this Government as follows:

"The progress of events has rendered the interoceanic route across the narrow portion of Central America vastly important to the commercial world, and especially to the United States, whose possessions extend along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and demand the speediest and easiest modes of communication. While the rights of sovereignty of the States occupying this region should always be respected, we shall expect that these rights be exercised in a spirit befitting the occasion and the wants and circumstances that have arisen. Sovereignty has its duties as well as its rights, and none of these local governments, even if administered with more regard to the just demands of other nations than they have been, would be permitted, in a spirit of Eastern isolation, to close the gates of intercourse on the great highways of the world, and justify the act by the pretension that these avenues of trade and travel belong to them and that they choose to shut them, or, what is almost equivalent, to encumber them with such unjust relations as would prevent their general use."

Seven years later, in 1865, Mr. Seward in different communications took the following position:

"The United States have taken and will take no interest in any question of internal revolution in the State of Panama, or any State of the United States of Colombia, but will maintain a perfect neutrality in connection with such domestic altercations. The United States will, nevertheless, hold themselves ready to protect the transit trade across the Isthmus against invasion of either domestic or foreign disturbers of the peace of the State of Panama. * * * Neither the text nor the spirit of the stipulation in that article by which the United States engages to preserve the neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama, imposes an obligation on this Government to comply with the requisition (of the President of the United States of Colombia for a force to protect the Isthmus of Panama from a body of insurgents of that country). The purpose of the stipulation was to guarantee the Isthmus against seizure or invasion by a foreign power only."

Attorney-General Speed, under date of November 7, 1865, advised Secretary Seward as follows:

"From this treaty it can not be supposed that New Granada invited the United States to become a party to the intestine troubles of that Government, nor did the United States become bound to take sides in the domestic broils of New Granada. The United States did guarantee New Granada in the sovereignty and property over the territory. This was as against other and foreign governments."

For four hundred years, ever since shortly after the discovery of this hemisphere, the canal across the Isthmus has been planned. For two score years it has been worked at. When made it is to last for the ages. It is to alter the geography of a continent and the trade routes of the world. We have shown by every treaty we have negotiated or attempted to negotiate with the peoples in control of the Isthmus and with foreign nations in reference thereto our consistent good faith in observing our obligations; on the one hand to the peoples of the Isthmus, and on the other hand to the civilized world whose commercial rights we are safeguarding and guaranteeing by our action. We have done our duty to others in letter and in spirit, and we have shown the utmost forbearance in exacting our own rights.

Last spring, under the act above referred to, a treaty concluded between the representatives of the Republic of Colombia and of our Government was ratified by the Senate. This treaty was entered into at the urgent solicitation of the people of Colombia and after a body of experts appointed by our Government especially to go into the matter of the routes across the Isthmus had pronounced unanimously in favor of the Panama route. In drawing up this treaty every concession was made to the people and to the Government of Colombia. We were more than just in dealing with them. Our generosity was such as to make it a serious question whether we had not gone too far in their interest at the expense of our own; for in our scrupulous desire to pay all possible heed, not merely to the real but even to the fancied rights of our weaker neighbor, who already owed so much to our protection and forbearance, we yielded in all possible ways to her desires in drawing up the treaty. Nevertheless the Government of Colombia not merely repudiated the treaty, but repudiated it in such manner as to make it evident by the time the Colombian Congress adjourned that not the scantiest hope remained of ever getting a satisfactory treaty from them. The Government of Colombia made the treaty, and yet when the Colombian Congress was called to ratify it the vote against ratification was unanimous. It does not appear that the Government made any real effort to secure ratification.

Revolution in Panama.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Congress a revolution broke out in Panama. The people of Panama had long been discontented with the Republic of Colombia, and they had been kept quiet only by the prospect of the conclusion of the treaty, which was to them a matter of vital concern. When it became evident that the treaty was hopelessly lost, the people of Panama rose literally as one man. Not a shot was fired by a single man on the Isthmus in the interest of the Colombian Government. Not a life was lost in the accomplishment of the revolution. The Colombian troops stationed on the Isthmus, who had long been unpaid, made common cause with the people of Panama, and with astonishing unanimity the new Republic was started. The duty of the United States in the premises was clear. In strict accordance with the principles laid down by Secretaries Cass and Seward in the official documents above quoted, the United States gave notice that it would permit the landing of no expeditionary force, the arrival of which would mean chaos and destruction along the line of the railroad and of the proposed canal, and an interruption of transit as an inevitable consequence.

The de facto Government of Panama was recognized in the following telegram to Mr. Ehrman: "The people of Panama have, by apparently unanimous movement, dissolved their political connection with the Republic of Colombia and resumed their independence. When you are satisfied that a de facto government, republican in form and without substantial opposition from its own people, has been established in the State of Panama, you will enter into relations with it as the responsible government of the territory and look to it for all due action to protect the persons and property of citizens of the United States and to keep open the isthmian transit, in accordance with the obligations of existing treaties governing the relations of the United States to that territory."

The Government of Colombia was notified of our action by the following telegram to Mr. Beaupre: "The people of Panama having, by an apparently unanimous movement, dissolved their political connection with the Republic of Colombia and resumed their independence, and having adopted a government of their own, republican in form, with which the Government of the United States of America has entered into relations, the President of the United States, in accordance with the ties of friendship which have so long and so happily existed between the respective nations, most earnestly commends to the Government of Colombia and of Panama the peaceful and equitable settlement of all questions at issue between them. He holds that he is bound not merely by treaty obligations, but by the interests of civilization, to see that the peaceful traffic of the world across the Isthmus of Panama shall not longer be disturbed by a constant succession of unnecessary and wasteful civil wars."

When these events happened, fifty-seven years had elapsed since the United States had entered into its treaty with New Granada. During that time the Governments of New Granada and of its successor, Colombia, have been in a constant state of flux. There have been revolutions, rebellions, insurrections, riots, and other outbreaks, numbering 53 for the 57 years. It is a fact that one of them lasted for nearly three years before it was quelled; another for nearly a half year. In short, the experience of over half a century has shown Colombia to be utterly incapable of keeping order on the Isthmus. Only the active interference of the United States has enabled her to preserve so much as a semblance of sovereignty. Had it not been for the exercise by the United States of the police power in her interest, her connection with the Isthmus would have been sundered long ago. In 1856, in 1860, in 1873, in 1885, in 1901, and again in 1902, sailors and marines from United States war ships were forced to land in order to patrol the Isthmus, to protect life and property, and to see that the transit across the Isthmus was kept open. In 1861, in 1862, in 1885, and in 1900, the Colombian Government asked that the United States Government would land troops to protect its interests and maintain order on the Isthmus.

Colombia's Latest Proposition.

Perhaps the most extraordinary request is that which has just been received and which runs as follows:

"Knowing that revolution has already commenced in Panama (an eminent Colombian) says that if the Government of the United States will land troops to preserve Colombian sovereignty, and the transit, if requested by Colombian charge d'affaires, this government will declare martial law; and, by virtue of vested constitutional authority, when public order is disturbed, will approve by decree the ratification of the canal treaty as signed; or, if the Government of the United States prefers, will call extra session of the Congress—with new and friendly members—next May to approve the treaty. (An eminent Colombian) has the perfect confidence of vice president, he says, and if it became necessary will go to the Isthmus or send representative there to adjust matters along above lines to the satisfaction of the people there."

This dispatch is noteworthy from two standpoints. Its offer of immediately guaranteeing the treaty to us is in sharp contrast with the positive and contemptuous refusal of the Congress which has just closed its sessions to consider favorably such a treaty; it shows that the government which made the treaty really had absolute control over the situation, but did not choose to exercise this control. The dispatch further calls on us to restore order and secure Colombian supremacy in the Isthmus from which the Colombian Government has just by its action decided to bar us by preventing the construction of the canal.

Control of Great Importance.

The control, in the interest of the commerce and traffic of the whole civilized world, of the means of undisturbed transit across the Isthmus of Panama has become of transcendent importance to the United States. We have repeatedly exercised this control by intervening in the course of domestic dissension, and by protecting the territory from foreign invasion. In 1853 Mr. Everett assured the Peruvian minister that we should not hesitate to maintain the neutrality of the Isthmus in the case of war between Peru and Colombia. In 1864 Colombia, which has always been vigilant to avail itself of its privileges conferred by the treaty, expressed its expectation that in the event of war between Peru and Spain the United States would carry into effect the guaranty of neutrality. There have been few administrations of the State Department in which this treaty has not, either by the one side or the other, been used as a basis of more or less important demands. It was said by Mr. Fish in 1871 that the Department of State had reason to believe that an attack upon Colombian sovereignty on the Isthmus had, on several occasions, been averted by warning from this government. In 1886, when Colombia was under the menace of hostilities from Italy in the Cerruti case, Mr. Bayard expressed the serious concern that the United States could not but feel that a European power should resort to force against a sister republic of this hemisphere, as to the sovereign and uninterrupted use of a part of whose territory we are guarantors under the solemn faith of a treaty.

The above recital of facts establishes beyond question: First, that the United States has for over half a century patiently and in good faith carried out its obligations under the treaty of 1846; second, that when for the first time it became possible for Colombia to do anything in requital of the services thus repeatedly rendered to it for fifty-seven years by the United States, the Colombian Government peremptorily and offensively refused thus to do its part, even though to do so would have been to its advantage and immeasurably to the advantage of the State of Panama, at that time under its jurisdiction; third, that throughout this period revolutions, riots and factional disturbances of every kind have occurred one after the other in almost uninterrupted succession, some of them lasting for months and even for years, while the central government was unable to put them down or to make peace with the rebels; fourth, that these disturbances instead of showing any sign of abating have tended to grow more numerous and more serious in the immediate past; fifth, that the control of Colombia over the Isthmus of Panama could not be maintained without the armed intervention and assistance of the United States. In other words, the Government of Columbia, though wholly unable to maintain order on the Isthmus, has nevertheless declined to ratify a treaty the conclusion of which opened the only chance to secure its own stability and to guarantee permanent peace on, and the construction of a canal across, the Isthmus.

Under such circumstances the Government of the United States would have been guilty of folly and weakness, amounting in their sum to a crime against the nation, had it acted otherwise than it did when the revolution of Nov. 3 last took place in Panama. This great enterprise of building the interoceanic canal cannot be held up to gratify the whims, or out of respect to the governmental impotence, or to the even more sinister and evil political peculiarities, of people who, though they dwell afar off, against the wish of the actual dwellers on the Isthmus, assert an unreal supremacy over the territory. The possession of a territory fraught with such peculiar capacities as the Isthmus in question carries with it obligations to mankind. The course of events has shown that this canal cannot be built by private enterprise, or by any other nation than our own; therefore it must be built by the United States.

Must Now Deal with Panama.

Every effort has been made by the Government of the United States to persuade Colombia to follow a course which was essentially not only to our interests and to the world, but to the interests of Colombia itself. These efforts have failed; and Colombia, by her persistence in repulsing the advances that have been made, has forced us, for the sake of our own honor, and of the interest and well-being, not merely of our own people, but of the people of the Isthmus of Panama and the people of the civilized countries of the world, to take decisive steps to bring to an end a condition of affairs which had become intolerable.

The new Republic of Panama immediately offered to negotiate a treaty with us. This treaty I herewith submit. By it our interests are better safeguarded than in the treaty with Colombia which was ratified by the Senate at its last session. It is better in its terms than the treaties offered to us by the Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. At last the right to begin this great undertaking is made available. Panama has done her part. All that remains is for the American Congress to do its part and forthwith this Republic will enter upon the execution of a project colossal in its size and of well-nigh incalculable possibilities for the good of this country and the nations of mankind.

By the provisions of the treaty the United States guarantees and will maintain the independence of the Republic of Panama. There is granted to the United States in perpetuity the use, occupation, and control of a strip ten miles wide and extending three nautical miles into the sea at either terminal, with all lands lying outside of the zone necessary for the construction of the canal or for its auxiliary works, and with the islands in the Bay of Panama. The cities of Panama and Colon are not embraced in the canal zone, but the United States assumes their sanitation and, in case of need, the maintenance of order therein; the United States enjoys within the granted limits all the rights, power, and authority which it would possess were it the sovereign of the territory to the exclusion of the exercise of sovereign rights by the Republic. All railway and canal property rights belonging to Panama and needed for the canal pass to the United States, including any property of the respective companies in the cities of Panama and Colon; the works, property, and personnel of the canal and railways are exempted from taxation as well in the cities of Panama and Colon as in the canal zone and its dependencies. Free immigration of the personnel and importation of supplies for the construction and operation of the canal are granted. Provision is made for the use of military force and the building of fortifications by the United States for the protection of the transit. In other details, particularly as to the acquisition of the interests of the New Panama Canal Company and the Panama Railway by the United States and the condemnation of private property for the uses of the canal, the stipulations of the Hay-Herran treaty are closely followed, while the compensation to be given for these enlarged grants remains the same, being ten millions of dollars payable on exchange of ratifications; and, beginning nine years from that date, an annual payment of $250,000 during the life of the convention.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Possible Explanation.

"There's one thing in the Scriptures that puzzles me," said the old doctor, "and that is how to account for the longevity of the ancients."

"Of course, this is merely a theory of my own," rejoined the parson, as a merry twinkle appeared in his off eye, "but the fact that there was but few physicians in those days may have had something to do with it."

Every Walk in Life.

A. A. Boyce, a farmer, living three and a half miles from Trenton, Mo., says: "A severe cold settled in my kidneys and developed so quickly that I was obliged to lay off work on account of the aching in my back and sides. For a time I was unable to walk at all, and every makeshift I tried and all the medicine I took had not the slightest effect. My back continued to grow weaker until I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills, and I must say I was more than surprised and gratified to notice the back ache disappearing gradually until it finally stopped."

Doan's Kidney Pills sold by all dealers or by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Sure Indication.

Knox—Piker must be financially embarrassed.

Blox—Why do you think so?

Knox—He is beginning to smoke 10-cent cigars and his wife dresses better than formerly.

The easiest way to prepare a quick breakfast is to use Mrs. Austin's Pancake flour.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

Straighten Up

The main muscular supports of body weaken and let go under

Backache

or Lumbago. To restore, strengthen and straighten up, use

St. Jacobs Oil

Price 25c. and 50c.

DO YOU COUGH DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 25 cents and 50 cents.

Capsicum Vaseline

Put Up in Collapsible Tubes.

A Substitute for and Superior to Mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve headache and sciatica.

We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints.

A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "It is the best of all your preparations."

Price 15 cents, at all druggists, or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps, we will send you a tube by mail.

No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.

CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO
17 State Street, New York City.

BROMO-SELTZER
CURES ALL
Headaches
10 CENTS -- EVERYWHERE

LADIES We want agents to represent us to handle a washing preparation of great merit; DOES AWAY with WASH-BOARDS. Demand continuous; income increasing. Thousands using it. Send 10 cents for samples and terms. KENYON BROS., 1298 Wabansia Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

The Best Puzzle Out! INGENIOUS, FASCINATING, AGGRAVATING, The Twin Twenty-five Puzzle. PRICE 10 CTS. F. MUNCK, 88 Park Row, New York City, N. Y.

Phospho Tablets. Nature's Nerve and Brain Restorative for either sex, seeds the brain, imparts original activity; harmless; builds up entire system; price within reach of all. For confidential. Write for particulars. Phospho Remedy Co., Lock Box 240, Allentown, Pa.

S. N. U. No. 50—1903

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION. 25 CTS.

GOVERNMENT POSTAL AFFAIRS.

Bristow's Report Shows Reform and Big Appropriation Needed.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow's annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, says the government has been robbed for years by contractors and dishonest postal officials, but that a reformation is scheduled.

"An investigation, which is still in progress, has shown that for a number of years supplies for the free delivery service have not been purchased with an eye single to the public interests," says Mr. Bristow. "Both in the matter of quality and the cost of equipment the ruling has been individual gain. This applies to articles furnished under regular contract, such as street collection boxes and carriers' satchels, as well as to those bought in the open market under exigency privilege, which has been much abused.

"Favored contractors, abetted by a trusted but unfaithful official, have corrupted the public service. An early and thorough reformation will be undertaken along the line of service equipment with the prospective result of improved service at reduced cost. Fraudulent contracts have been abrogated. In the reletting of contracts honest competition will have fair and free play."

Mr. Bristow makes recommendations as follows:

An appropriation to construct inspectors' lookouts in postoffices wherever necessary in the opinion of the Postmaster General, that the interstate commerce law be amended so as to prohibit common carriers from aiding and abetting in the green goods, lottery or any other scheme carried on partly by mail and partly by common carrier in violation of the postal laws; that special agents and postal inspectors be designated rural agents; that the provision that rural carriers shall not be prohibited from doing an express package business be repealed; that the maximum of a rural carrier be increased to $750 per annum for a route of twenty-five miles or more in length and that a law be enacted requiring assistant postmasters, cashiers and other employes to give bonds to postmasters direct and holding postmasters responsible under their own bonds.

The estimated expenditure for both city and rural free delivery service during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1904, aggregates about $47,000,000.

There are now in operation 19,396 rural free delivery routes. It is estimated that 3,200 additional routes can be established out of the appropriation now available, the total to be in operation or ordered established by March 1, 1904. To maintain the service on these routes during the fiscal year from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, will require $13,500,000.

FRED STRUBE CAUGHT.

Illinois Fugitive Captured in Missouri Confesses to Murder.

Fred Strube of Topeka, Ill., wanted on the charge of murdering Miss Alice Henninger, was arrested at Macon, Mo., by Chief of Police James Woods. The crime was committed on the night of Nov. 14, six miles east of Havana. When arrested Strube did not deny his identity or guilt, but refused to talk. Afterwards he broke down and made a full confession of the crime before Policeman Woods and City Attorney Nat M. Lacey. He said it was jealousy on his part which prompted the deed.

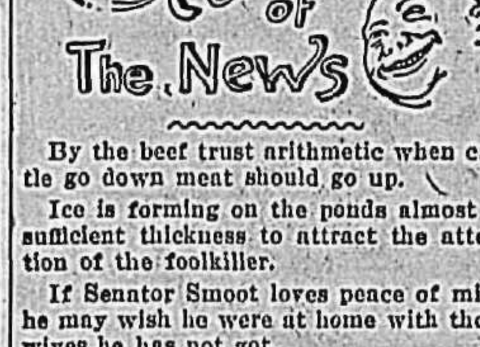
FRED STRUBE.

He had been attentive to Miss Henninger for some time. She attended the marriage of a sister in Mason City, Iowa, and while there met another man, in whom she became interested, and he noted a difference in her manner toward him. On the evening of the crime he attended a box social in company with Miss Henninger and her sister.

When they arrived at the Henninger home, on their return, he let the sister out and drove hurriedly on with Miss Henninger. He spoke of her cold manner. She told him she could not marry him.

This incensed him and he picked up a monkey wrench lying in the buggy and struck her twice. She fell to the ground and he leaped from the buggy and made sure she was dead. He then took the body to a nearby field, wrapped it in the lap robe and partly buried it in the sand. He proceeded to Beardstown, and from there went to Quincy, where he crossed the river on the boat and got into Missouri. He sold his horse and buggy, then went to Kirksville and later to Macon County.

Strube was returned to Illinois and placed in jail at Springfield, the authorities fearing he would be lynched if taken immediately to the scene of his crime.



By the beef trust arithmetic when cattle go down meat should go up.

Ice is forming on the ponds almost in sufficient thickness to attract the attention of the foolkiller.

If Senator Smoot loves peace of mind he may wish he were at home with those wives he has not got.

Some of the Chicago rioters who met the police suddenly discovered that the running was also good.

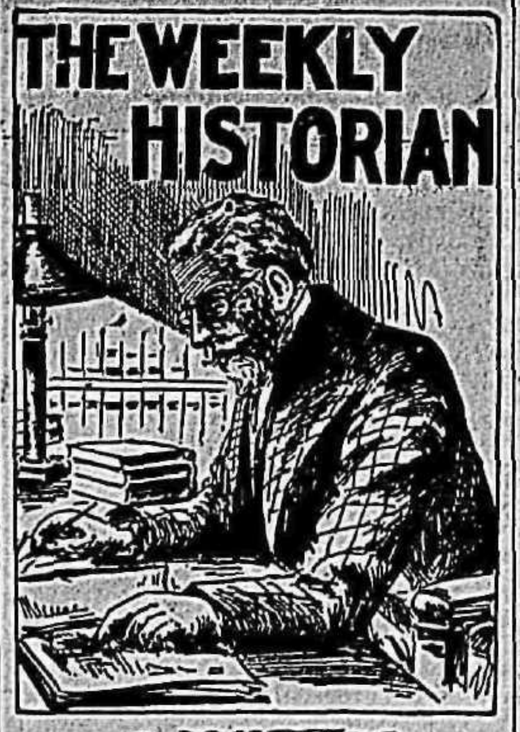
That New York woman whose hair is turning green should be careful to keep away from the cows.

In Panama they must be of the opinion that the $10,000,000 is burning a hole in Uncle Sam's pocket.

They are now curing consumption with the Finsen rays. Is there no way they can be used to attack the historical novel germ?

Panama may have thought that by making an offensive and defensive alliance with J. Pierpont Morgan it could defy the earth.

It is a poor theatrical year in New York. People find that losing money on Steel stocks is about all the amusement they can afford.



One Hundred Years Ago.

The twentieth anniversary of the evacuation of New York by Sir Guy Carleton's British army was celebrated in that city.

Hundreds of adventurers are flocking to New Orleans as a result of President Jefferson's message recounting the immense riches of the new Louisiana territory.

English citizens were frightened by reports that 12,000 vessels were building and 800,000 Frenchmen under arms ready for an invasion of their island.

Hayti secured its independence of France after three years of revolutionary war.

Seventy-five Years Ago.

The Postmaster General reported 26,956 persons employed in the United States postal service, with 17,584 horses, railroads being practically unknown.

The first American tin was extracted by Prof. Hitchcock of Amherst College from ore found near Goshen, N. Y.

Galena, Ill., surveyors reported that it would require a canal only one and one-fourth miles long, with one lock, to connect Lake Michigan with the Mississippi river.

Bolivar was asked to accept the imperial crown of Colombia because of the continued disturbances there, executions for political crimes taking place daily at Bogota.

The quantity of cotton manufactured in the United States yearly was estimated at 120,598 bales.

Fifty Years Ago.

Livingston and Shelby counties, Illinois, were swept by prairie fires.

John Mitchell, an Irish exile who had escaped from Van Dieman's land, arrived at New York from San Francisco and was given a public reception.

President Franklin Pierce was criticised for allowing an English made carpet costing $3,000 to be laid in the east room of the White House.

Over 65,000 bushels of grain were reported to have been shipped from Milwaukee, Wis., in thirty-six hours, of which 14,000 were for flour mills at Cleveland.

The steamer Winfield Scott was sunk near San Francisco, 500 passengers and $1,100,000 in gold from the California mines being saved.

Forty Years Ago.

President Lincoln was attacked by a mild form of smallpox, business at the White House being transacted practically under quarantine.

The siege of Knoxville, Tenn., was abandoned by the rebels under Gen. Longstreet, and preparations were made to retreat.

Gen. Longstreet's rebel army was repulsed in a fierce assault on Fort Sanders, at Knoxville, Tenn., that city and Burnside's imprisoned Union troops being finally saved from capture.

President Grant, in his annual message to Congress, reported that the navy was being put on a war footing because of threatened hostilities with Spain and that the Madrid government was fast losing its authority in Cuba because of the intrigues of the slave holders there.

Thirty Years Ago.

Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia, former vice president of the Confederacy, in an interview at Washington declared the "United States must get Cuba at all hazards, with or without war" with Spain.

Jay Cooke & Co. of Philadelphia, at that time the best known banking firm in the United States, and famous as the United States government's fiscal agent during the Civil War, was placed in a receiver's hands.

Secretary Robeson reported the United States navy inferior to that of any "respectable" naval power, there being only forty-eight ironclads, with 121 guns.

Henry Ward Beecher, in a sermon, urged moral suasion and education as a cure for Mormonism, and the repeal of the anti-polygamy law, which, he declared, only made martyrs of the sect.

James G. Blaine was re-elected Speaker of the National House of Representatives, and Alexander H. Stephens, former vice president of the Confederacy, was sworn in as Congressman from Georgia.

Twenty Years Ago.

The city of Khartum, Egypt, was thrown into a panic by reports that El Mahdi's force was advancing upon it, when only 2,000 men could be summoned for defense and only one month's rations were on hand.

A force of 6,000 Bedouins and 2,000 gendarmes was dispatched to Suakim by the Khedive of Egypt to oppose El Mahdi's advancing army.

Ten Years Ago.

John McBride, then president of the United Mine Workers of America, predicted the dissolution of the Knights of Labor, which had 70,000 members, only 40,000 of whom were "paid up."

Rumors that a gigantic steel trust was to be formed by the Rockefellers, to include the Carnegie and Illinois concerns and control that industry in the United States, were denounced by Secretary Lovejoy of the Carnegie company as "absurd."

Those Intelligent Flies.

During a hot summer campaign in Illinois, Congressman Cannon sought temporary rest in a hammock stretched under the trees in the yard of a country hotel. From his window the shade looked inviting, but on the spot he found the lawn strewn with tomato cans, potato peelings and other debris. On many of these more or less unsanitary mounds were myriads of flies.

"I had no sooner stretched myself in the hammock," said Mr. Cannon, "than these flies attacked me, seemingly by the million. It was intolerable, and in no pleasant frame of mind I looked up the proprietor.

"'What do you mean?' I demanded, 'by stretching your hammock in that fly-haunted field of torture you call a lawn?'

"'I know the flies are bad out there now,' he answered, 'but, Mr. Cannon, you ought to use the hammock during hammock hours, and you'd have no trouble from the flies.'

"'What are hammock hours?' I inquired.

"'From twelve noon to two in the afternoon, daily,' he replied. 'During those hours flies will not attack you in the hammock.'

"I was much interested in the man's Socratic skill in evading the issue, and, wishing to draw him out, I asked:

"'Why are there no flies around the hammock between twelve and two?'

"'Oh,' he rejoined, 'at that time they're all in the dining-room.'"

Alum, Flint and Sulphuric Acid.

It is reported that in many localities houses are infested by peddlers trying to sell or introduce so-called "cheap" or low-priced baking powders, either directly or by an order upon a grocer. In most instances deception is used, and it is claimed that the article is a genuine baking powder and has all the merits of a pure article.

Housekeepers should be on their guard against this danger to their food. Alum powders are almost always low-priced. But they are well known to be detrimental to health. In England and in some sections of this country their sale is prohibited by law. Congress has forbidden the sale of food containing alum in the District of Columbia. The highest authorities condemn their use. Dr. S. W. Johnson, for instance, Professor of Chemistry at Yale College, says: "Bread made with a baking powder containing alum must yield a soluble alumina salt with the gastric juice, and must, therefore, act as a poison."

It is well known that these so-called "cheap" goods are made from alum or the very cheapest materials. One of them was recently analyzed at Yale College and found to be one-quarter sharp pointed grains of ground flint. Others are filled with sulphuric acid, and salts of lead are also found in them.

In baking powders be sure to get a reputable well-known cream of tartar brand, and never buy from peddlers.

Diagnosis from a Picture.

Portrait painters of the first genius paint not only the outer features, but the deeper characteristics of the sitter. A story originally told of one of John Sargent's pictures, and now current in the newspapers, narrates that a physician read the state of a man's health in his portrait.

"Do you know this man?" asked the physician, stopping before the portrait.

"Yes," replied his companion.

"Is he dead?"

"No."

"Then he is very ill. He will die of heart disease."

A few months later the man was dead, and it was heart disease which caused his death.

Versatility.

Towne—I could scarcely refrain from laughing at Dumley's fiancee when she remarked that he was "so versatile."

Browne—Well, he is rather versatile.

Towne—What? He's a regular idiot.

Browne—Yes, but he's so many different kinds of an idiot.—Philadelphia Press.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

No Danger.

"Look here, old man," said the tonsorial artist to the restless man in the chair, "if you don't keep still I'm liable to cut you."

"Oh, I'm not afraid of that," rejoined the helpless victim, "as long as you continue using that razor."

We are never without a bottle of Piso's Cure for Consumption in our house.—Mrs. E. M. Swayze, Wakita, Okla., April 17, 1901.

One of Many.

Naggsby—I say, old man, what do you do when you get home at an early hour in the morning and find you have forgotten your night key?

Jaggsby—Oh, I don't have to do very much. I simply press the button and my wife does the rest.

If you want creamery prices do as the creameries do, use JUNE TINT BUTTER-COLOR.

There are 2,242 foreign students in the technical schools of Germany.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Orange of the tint of the sunset is said to be the color of hope.

Ask your grocer for Mrs. Austin's Pancake flour. Fresh and delicious.

Pipes of Peace.

Everyone who pretends to collect Indian ornaments has peace pipes, leather pieces painted with Indian heads, birch bark and basket umbrella and golfstick holders, gayly adorned with quivers of many kinds, mats, bowls and baskets. But few possess whole otter skins, decorated down the sides with five round-looking glasses as large as the palm of the hand; whole buckskin suits magnificently embroidered in beads, or the rare and exquisite work of the Haidi Indians of the Pacific coast of Alaska.

Bright's Disease Cured.

Whitehall, Ill., Dec. 7.—A case has been recorded in this place recently, which upsets the theory of many physicians that Bright's Disease is incurable. It is the case of Mr. Lon Manley, whom the doctors told that he could never recover. Mr. Manley tells the story of his case and how he was cured in this way:

"I began using Dodd's Kidney Pills after the doctors had given me up. For four or five years I had Kidney, Stomach and Liver Troubles; I was a general wreck and at times I would get down with my back so bad that I could not turn myself in bed for three or four days at a time.

"I had several doctors and at last they told me I had Bright's Disease, and that I could never get well. I commenced to use Dodd's Kidney Pills and I am now able to do all my work and am all right. I most heartily recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills and am very thankful for the cure they worked in my case. They saved my life after the doctors had given me up."

The Sacred Camel's Journey.

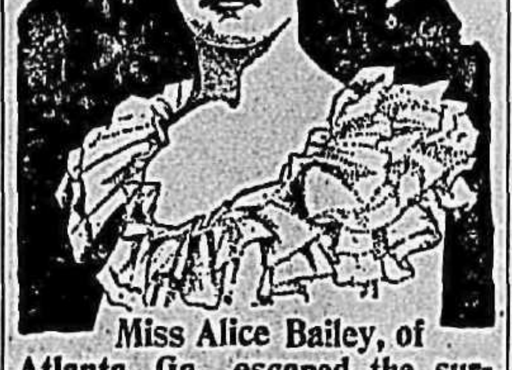
In former years the sacred camel's journey, with the gifts of the Sultan to the shrine of the prophet, which takes place annually, was made entirely on foot from Constantinople to Mecca.

Modern ingenuity, with its ever-ready desire to deprive the world of the picturesque and add the machine under the plea of greater saving of brute strength, now conveys the camel half the way by transport, from Scutari to Beirut.

It still, however, makes the solemn and time-honored start from the palace at Scutari, crossing the Bosphorus in great state amid salvos of cannon and accompanied by all high officials and religious dignitaries mounted upon and guarding numerous mules loaded with boxes, costly gifts and specie required on the journey. Embroidered saddle-clothes and ostrich plumes adorn the animals, and their riders are swathed in gorgeous robes of yellow, green, blue and red. When the camel again begins the land journey at Beirut, it is joined by hundreds of pilgrims, and by the time it eventually arrives at Mecca this number has swelled to thousands of the faithful, anxious to show their religious zeal in guarding the treasure-laden animal on its journey among the hostile Arab tribes.

A speed of 40,000 words an hour was reached in a recent test of the Polisk and Virag system of telegraphy between Berlin and Frankfort, Germany.

If you enjoy delicious, crispy brown pancakes, try Mrs. Austin's.



Miss Alice Bailey, of Atlanta, Ga., escaped the surgeon's knife, by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I wish to express my gratitude for the restored health and happiness **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has brought into my life.

"I had suffered for three years with terrible pains at the time of menstruation, and did not know what the trouble was until the doctor pronounced it **inflammation of the ovaries**, and proposed an operation.

"I felt so weak and sick that I felt sure that I could not survive the ordeal, and so I told him that I would not undergo it. The following week I read an advertisement in the paper of your Vegetable Compound in such an emergency, and so I decided to try it. Great was my joy to find that I actually improved after taking two bottles, so I kept taking it for ten weeks, and at the end of that time I was cured. I had gained eighteen pounds and was in excellent health, and am now.

"You surely deserve great success, and you have my very best wishes."—Miss Alice Bailey, 50 North Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga. — *$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

All sick women would be wise if they would take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and be well.

Sale Ten Million Boxes a Year.
THE FAMILY'S FAVORITE MEDICINE
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
10c. 25c. 50c.
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP
All Druggists
BEST FOR THE BOWELS

The Christmas Cosmopolitan

The Wonders of New York in 1909
By JOHN BRISBEN WALKER

An Attempt to Forecast the Changes in Six Years

ZION: The Capital of a Jewish Nation
By RICHARD J. H. GOTTHEIL

Five Complete Stories and H. G. Wells' Novel of Wonderful Adventure

NOW ON SALE

THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE
PRICE 10 CENTS
(Edited by John Brisben Walker)
IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON, NEW YORK

LOOK OUT for the Midwinter Issue of the Twentieth Century Home—the New Home Journal.

OLD PEOPLE

are not in a physical condition to experiment. You can't afford it. That is why we recommend

Dr. Caldwell's (LAXATIVE) **Syrup Pepsin**

for old people. It acts upon the kidneys, liver and bowels, and if you keep those three organs in good condition you are sure to feel well. It's guaranteed by your druggist at 50c and $1.00.

PEPSIN SYRUP CO., Monticello, Ill.

The FREE Homestead Lands of Western Canada are the **Star Attractions for 1904.**

Millions of acres of magnificent Grain and Grazing Lands to be had as a free gift, or by purchase from Railway Companies, Land Corporations, etc.

The Great Attractions

Good crops, delightful climate, splendid school system, perfect social conditions, exceptional railway advantages, and wealth and affluence acquired easily.

The population of Western Canada increased 128,000 by immigration during the past year, over 50,000 being Americans.

Write to the nearest authorized Canadian Government Agent for Canadian Atlas and other information; or address Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada:—

C. J. Broughton, 430 Quincy Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC

FOR WOMEN

A Boston physician's discovery which cleanses and heals all inflammation of the mucous membrane wherever located.

In local treatment of female ills Paxtine is invaluable. Used as a douche it is a revelation in cleansing and healing power; it kills all disease germs which cause inflammation and discharges.

Thousands of letters from women prove that it is the greatest cure for leucorrhœa ever discovered.

Paxtine never fails to cure pelvic catarrh, nasal catarrh, sore throat, sore mouth and sore eyes, because these diseases are all caused by inflammation of the mucous membrane.

For cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth we challenge the world to produce its equal.

Physicians and specialists everywhere prescribe and endorse Paxtine, and thousands of testimonial letters prove its value.

At druggists, or sent postpaid 50 cts.

A large trial package and book of instructions absolutely free. Write The R. Paxton Co., Dept. 6 Boston, Mass.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

You want money; you can have some. I will send to every reader of this paper a positive unfailing receipt to become rich, no matter what your occupation. Pay me after you have proved my method correct. Send 10c for mail, etc. FRED HOWLETT, Montclair, N. J.

S. N. U. No. 50—1903

In writing to Advertisers, please do not fail to mention you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

...IOCH,
...WA... BROOK,
...BANKER
...Exchange, and do a General
Banking Business.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.
...tion 55 Miles North of Chicago
TIME CARD—Antioch Station.

GOING NORTH
...Chicago. Ar. at Antioch
...AM—No. 5, Daily ex Sunday 10:38 AM
...PM—No. 7, Daily ex Sunday 3:15 PM
...PM—No. 13, Daily 6:30 PM

GOING SOUTH
...Antioch. Ar. Chicago.
...16 AM—No. 14, Daily .... 10:20 AM
...17 AM—No. 8, Daily ex. Sunday 1:05 PM
...20 PM—No. 6, Daily ex Sunday 6:15 PM
9:08 PM—No. 2, ... Daily..... 10:50 PM

Patrons can now board or leave the above trains at Halstead street, Chicago, instead of the Central station if so desired.
J. H. HANCOCK, Agent, Antioch.

LOTUS CAMP No. 557 M. W. A. meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month, in Woodmen hall, Antioch, Illinois. Visiting Neighbors always welcome
G. H. HOCKNEY, V. C.,
C. M. CONYER Clerk.

SEQUOIT LODGE, No. 827, A. F. & A. M., holds regular communications the First and Third Wednesday evenings of every month. Visiting Brethern always welcome.
L. M. HUGHES, Sec. E. L. SIMONS, W. M.

IRWIN DISTRICT COURT, NO. 547 meets the first and third Saturday night in every month, at the Woodman hall.
WALLACE E. DROM, Chancellor.
A. B. JOHNSON, Recorder.

Effect of Sun Spots.

In speaking of the effect of sun spots on the earth, Prof. Elkins of the Yale observatory said: "They produce no climatic or atmospheric disturbances or changes. The effect of the spots is entirely magnetic. It takes a very sensitive compass to be affected even."

This Beats Solomon's Widows.

They say there is nothing new. How is this: A man from the country approached a Globe reporter to-day, and said: "I wish you would say a woman in our neighborhood is griving so much over her husband, who died last April, that the neighbors are tired of it."—Atchison Globe.

RECTOR OF ST. LUKES.

Ashburnham, Ontario, testifies to the Good Qualities of Chamberlains Cough Remedy.

Ashburnham, Ont, April 18, 1903.—I think it only right that I should tell you what a wonderful effect Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has produced. The day before Easter I was so distressed with a cold and cough that I did not think to be able to take any duties the next day, as my voice was almost choked by the cough. The same day I received an order from you for a bottle of your Cough Remedy. I at once procured a sample bottle, and took about three doses of the medecine. To my great relief the cough and cold had completely disappeared and I was able to preach three times on Easter Day. I know that this rapid and effective cure was due to your Cough Remedy. I make this testimonial without solicitation, being thankful to have found such a God-sent remedy. Respectfully yours, E. A, Langfeldt. M. A. Rector of St. Lukes Church.

To Chamberlain Medicine Co.

This remedy is for sale by all druggists.

Manufacture Toys.

The manufacture of toys has become important as a domestic or house industry among the people in the little principality of Meiningen, and the small villages in the country about Sonneberg contain many skilled woodcarvers and cabinet makers.

Natures own dissolvant. California Prune Wafers cure constipation and all billious troubles. 100 for 25 cents. Ask your druggist,

Famous Child Student.

Torquato Tasso was famous throughout Italy before he was nine years old as an accomplished Greek and Latin scholar, and the author of clever and polished verses; and at thirteen he was the intellectual center of the brilliant court at Urbino.

Co-operative Knitting Mill.

Locked-out knitting girls of Dover, N. J., have organized a co-operative knitting mill company.

The Wisonsin Central Railway.

Offers up-to-date transportation facilities to Chicago and all points east and south, as well as to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, Duluth and the great Northwest. Pullman Sleepers, dining and cafe' cars and modern coaches make up the equip ment. Agent can give you complete information. Jas. C. Pond, Gen. Pass. Ag't.

We promptly obtain U. S. and Foreign
PATENTS
Send model, sketch or photo of invention for free report on patentability. For free book, How to Secure Patents and TRADE-MARKS write to
C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

I Coughed

"I had a most stubborn cough for many years. It deprived me of sleep and I grew very thin. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was quickly cured."
R. N. Mann, Fall Mills, Tenn.

Sixty years of cures and such testimony as the above have taught us what Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will do.
We know it's the greatest cough remedy ever made. And you will say so, too, after you try it. There's cure in every drop.
Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Siberian Trains.

Siberian railway trains, under new schedule, cover the distance from Moscow to Port Arthur, 5,388 miles, in thirteen days, the fare, including sleeper, being $134. The globe trotter can have a special train of three cars for $1.03 a mile.

Glaciers Disappear.

The ice in Greenland is melting more rapidly than it is formed. Comparison of the descriptions of the Jacobshaven glacier shows that its edge has receded eight miles since 1850, and it has lost twenty to thirty feet in depth.

Bilious Colic Prevented.

Take a double dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as soon as the first indications of the disease appears and a threatened attack may be warded off. Hundreds of people who are subject to attacks of bilious colic use the remedy in this way with perfect success. For sale by all druggists.

Antarctic Icebergs.

Icebergs in the Arctic regions are neither so large nor so numerous as those seen in the Antarctic seas, but they are usually loftier and more beautiful, with spires and domes. When the sun shines on them, they look like a fairy city.

Natures true fruit cathartic. California Prune Wafers are pleasant as candy and just as harmless. 100 for 25 cents. Ask your druggist.

Odd Post-Mortem.

In the body of a horse that died suddenly at Newport (Yorks) the veterinary surgeon who made a postmortem examination discovered three large stones, one of them nearly as large as a cricket ball.

Kites in Aerial Navigation.

The secretary of the Aeronautic Society of Great Britain expects the kite to be the base of the future instrument of aerial navigation, the aeroplane.

California Prune Wafers are a good investment. They give quick returns with no after trouble. 100 for 25 cents. Ask your druggist.

Attar of Roses.

The attar of roses is obtained from red roses, the chief centers of culture being Bulgaria and Roumania.

Fight Will be Bitter.

Those who will presist in closing their ears against the continual recommendation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, will have a long bitter fight with their troubles, if not ended earlier by fatal termination. Read what T. R. Beall of Beall, Miss. has to say. "Last fall my wife had every symptom of consumption. She took Dr. King's New Discovery after every thing else had failed. Improvement came at once and four bottles entirely cured her." Guaranteed by J. H. Swan druggist. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Trial bottles free.

The Rich Man's Envy.

A rich man looked upon a poor man,
And there was envy in his breast;
The lucky rich man wore fine raiment,
The other was but poorly dressed.
The rich man's fingers blazed with jewels,
Ten thousand men his will obeyed;
The poor man's hands were big and knotted
And marred with bruises toil had made.
The rich man, as he stood there gazing,
Forgot his power in the land,
And envied the down-trodden poor man,
For he could shave with either hand.

Germans Increase.

In 1870 the German people barely exceeded 40,000,000; in 1885 they had risen to nearly 47,000,000, and in 1900 the census returns gave 56,345,014.

Take one California Prune Wafer after each meal and you will never know dyspepsia or constipation, 100 for 25 cents. Ask your druggist.

Nothing has ever equalled it.
Nothing can ever surpass it.
Dr. King's
New Discovery
For CONSUMPTION, COUGHS and COLDS Price 50c & $1.00
A Perfect Cure: For All Throat and Lung Troubles.
Money back if it fails. Trial Bottles free.

"Beyond the Hills."

"I can hear the drums as the army comes
From beyond the hills," he said,
And he leaned and smiled like a happy child
As he shook his snowy head.
And he clutched his cane while the far refrain
Came in murmurs to his ears,
But they whispered low: "He has dreamed it so,
And it is no drum he hears."

"I can hear the fife as it leaps with life,
And the drums roll madly, too,"
Was the old man's sigh, as with kindling eye
He would hum the warsongs through.
"It is Jimmy Shea—that is how he'd play
When the road was hard and long;
And it's Billy's drum that is calling, 'Come!'
As it keeps time with the song."

And his fingers slim beat a tottoo grim
On the stout arm of the chair,
While his lips grew stern and his eyes would burn
With the fire that once was there.
"O, the bugle call, and the drums and all!"
He would say, "Their music fills
All the night and day; I can hear them play
In the march beyond the hills."

"I can hear the drums, and the army comes
From beyond the hills," he said.
With his eyes aglow he saluted slow
And he touched his snowy head.
Then his eyes were closed as if he but dozed,
And his day of days had dawned,
For the low drum beat had allured his feet
To the hills—and far beyond.
—W. D. N. in Chicago Tribune.

Thrifty Woman.

In order to save 28 cents an Italian woman of Ashland Heights, West Manayunk, Pa., carried a 100-pound bale of hay, a bag containing two bushels of oats and a 24-pound sack of flour in two trips from a Manayunk flour and feed store to her home, more than a mile away, chiefly up a steep hill.

On the first trip she placed the bale of hay on her head and walked off. On the second trip she placed the bag of oats on her head and carried the sack of flour under her left arm. Her husband owns a horse and cart, but was too busy doing hauling to go to the store, and his wife chose to carry the feed home rather than pay 28 cents to have it delivered.

Fish "Walks" on Land.

Mr. H. C. Robinson, who has spent two years in scientific investigation in the Malay peninsula, recently exhibited to the zoological section of the British association a specimen of a fish known as the "mud hopper," which, by means of strong fins under its body, is able to move about on land for distances of at least twenty yards from its watery nests in the swamps.

Pointer on Curing Hams.

Six years ago Mr. Wildman of Keal, Eng., cured a large ham and resisted the temptation to eat it until some weeks ago. He then buried it in the ground, and after leaving it to mature for three weeks he dug it up and boiled it for twelve hours. The result is said to have been one of the tastiest hams ever eaten.

Looking Forward.

I almost hate
My sister Kate's
Blue eyes and curling tresses,
As time goes by
I know that I
Must grow to wear her dresses.

Snails as "Wild Animals."

A man in Louisville, Ky., had a barrel of snails sent to him from Italy. It was detained by the custom house officials, who could not make up their mind under what heading to levy duty. At length the owner, fearing further delay might damage the snails, offered to pay duty for them as "wild animals," and this suggestion the officials accepted.

Went Off at Wrong Time.

A ludicrous incident occurred during the last act of a play at a Biddeford (Maine) theater last week. Just when the audience was giving its closest attention to the stage, a loud pop was heard down in front. It was evident that a bottle had "gone off" in somebody's pocket, and it set everybody into a snicker.

Has Newspaper of 1800.

H. J. McNally of Burlington, Vt., has an interesting souvenir in the way of a newspaper printed Saturday, Jan. 4, 1800. The periodical, besides giving the congressional news of that time, publishes an account of the burial of George Washington.

NEW IDEA IN SUBMARINE BOAT.

Calcium Carbide Supplies Gas to Raise It From the Bottom.

A new use for calcium carbide is for raising and sinking a submarine boat in Germany.

The boat is supplied with an ordinary gas generator and a water tank, the upper part of which is connected with the gas reservoir of the generator. The tank and the generator have pipes at the bottom opening into the sea water. The upper parts have vertical pipes for the escape of the gas.

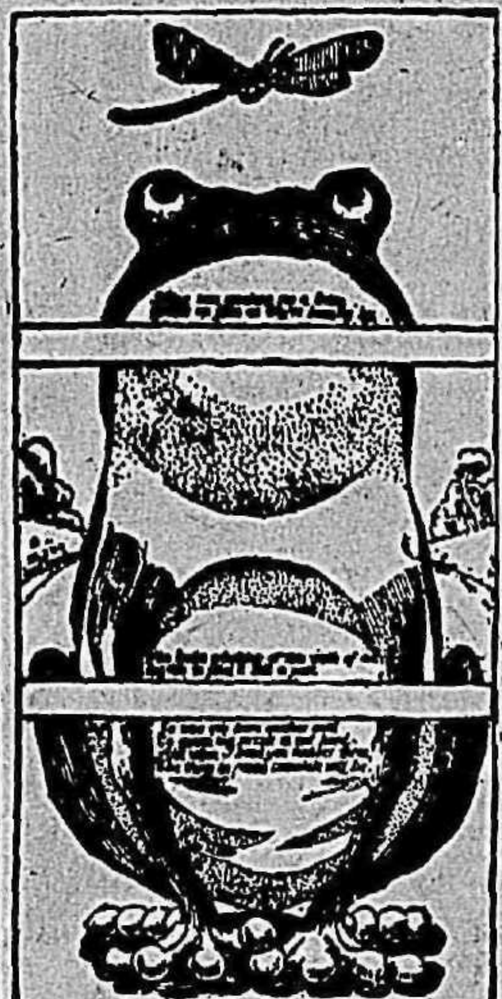
If the reservoirs (the tank and the reservoir of the generator) are filled with water the boat sinks. After the introduction of a carbide cartridge into the gas generator an immense quantity of gas is formed at once, which forces the water through the lower pipe into the sea. After opening the cock in the connecting pipe the gas enters the tank and fills it by forcing out the water.

The boat now rises to the surface, remaining there until the gas is allowed to escape from both reservoirs, which causes them to be again filled by sea water.

If the boat has sunk deeper than desired the introduction of a carbide cartridge into the generator will make the boat rise to the proper level. The apparatus is quite simple and works reliably, doing away with air and water pumps.—Consular Reports.

Serial Postcard.

When the postman hands one a card containing an incomprehensible frag-



ment of a drawing the recipient is naturally mystified. This feeling is only intensified on receipt of the second of the series, and not until the third, fourth or fifth card completes the picture is the veil lifted.

Potatoes Grew Above Ground.

It is stated that scientists have produced tomatoes and potatoes on the same stalk—potatoes in the ground and the tomatoes on the vine on top. In the garden of Mrs. F. J. Ault, above Nisbet, Penn., where she had planted some "stray beauties," one of the vines, without any manipulation from the hands of scientists, was found hanging full of potatoes from the ground to the top, there being about a dozen of them, and they were as red as a tomato could be. The same stalk had also its full quota of potatoes in the ground.—New York Journal.

Carving 1,000 Years Old Found.

A remarkable piece of antique Indian carving, which must be nearly a thousand years old, was dug up in making an excavation in the center of Vancouver, B. C. The carving is of brown sandstone, and the work must have been done with a sharp piece of flint or slate. It is in two sections, one being a bowl and the other a bear's head. It was found under the decayed stump of an immense cedar tree, and may have been placed there before the tree began to grow and long before Columbus had any thought of discovering America.

Monument to Tropic of Cancer.

The Mexican National Railroad has erected a monument, with suitable inscription, marking the point where the globe is crossed by the Tropic of Cancer. This very curious picture shows the monument. It is of wood, twelve feet high and twenty-four feet long. On the top there are two arms

pointing out the two zones. It is situated on desert ground a few miles south of Catorce.—New York Herald.

Cape Cod Oysters Popular.

Cape Cod oysters are gradually finding their way into the Connecticut market, where, for years, the home product has had little or no competition. A New London firm has planted 1,000 acres of oyster ground on Cape Cod.

FRUIT AT THE BREAKFAST TABLE

Nature Provides its own remedies which, if used judiciously, insures perfect health at all times

Aside from the pleasure of eating seasonable fruits before beginning the first meal of the day, this custom has undoubtedly arisen from the well known fact that nearly all fruits and more particularly plums and PRUNES contain natural laxative principles which act directly on the stomach and bowels

Constipation, that dread and troublesome complaint which is undoubtedly the basic cause of nine-tenths of the dyspepsia, indigestion, billiousness, etc., so prevalent among our people today, and, which if neglected, surely leads to more complicated and serious organic diseases, can surely be prevented, and when not too far advanced, can be absolutely cured by the judicious use of the modern laxative and cathartic California Prune Wafers.

They are not a patent medicine in the ordinary sense of the word, being compounded from fresh California Prunes, which every intelligent person knows is truly nature's laxative.

A dainty little wafer, always the same, compounded in a highly concentrated form from fresh California Prunes, they are a natural dissolvent, acting on the contents of the stomach and bowels and not on the organs themselves.

They regulate the Liver and Stomach, Cleanse the System and Purify the Blood, Cure all Bowel Troubles, Billiousness, Bad Breath, Bad Blood, Wind on the Stomach, Bloated Bowels, Foul Mouth, Headache, Indigestion, Pimples and Dizziness.

Every household should have its family package of CALIFORNIA PRUNE WAFERS, and at the first signs of approaching illness, or when under the weather, take a couple of wafers, and the doctor's bill will soon be much smaller than they are now.

You can eat what you please if you follow each meal with a CALIFORNIA PRUNE WAFES, which quickly dissolves the most indigestible food, and helps to carry it through and out of the system in a gentle and healthful manner, without the slightest pain, griping or nausea. 100 Wafers 25c., all druggists.

McAVOY'S
Malt Marrow

A great health-giving tonic.
The most reputable physicians recommend it.
For sale by
John McMahon
Lake Villa, Ill.
Will give prompt attention to all orders

Got In for Nothing.

A Carthage small boy, who accompanied his father to church for the first time the other day, was much interested in what he saw," says the Press. "When the collection box went by he noticed it and also that his father put nothing in it. "Say, Pop," he whispered, "you an' over half of 'em got in for nothin', didn't you?"

Revolution Imminent.

A sure sign of approaching revolt and serious trouble in your system is nervousness, sleeplessness, or stomach upsets. Electric Bitters will quickly dismember the troublesome causes. It never fails to tone the stomach, regulate the kidneys and bowels stimulate the liver and clarify the blood. Run down systems benefit particularly and all the usual attending aches vanish under its searching and effectiveess. Electric Bitters is only 50 cents and that is returned if it dont give perfect satisfaction. Guaranteed by J. H. Swan druggist.

Profits in Municipal Plants.

Municipal development of water, gas, electricity, street railways, markets, baths and cemeteries in Nottingham, England, has shown an average annual net profit of $158,000 for the last four years. The money is applied to the reduction of taxes.

A Runaway Bicycle.

Terminated with an ugly cut on the leg of J. B. Orner, Franklin Grove, Ill. It developed a stubborn ulcer unyielding to doctors and remedies for four years. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured. Its just as good for burns, scalds, skin eruptions and piles. 25 cents at J. H. Swan's drug store.

Well Paid Ministers.

Fully 86 per cent of the Presbyterian ministers of the United States receive less than $2,000 a year, as shown by the statistics of the clerk of the General Assembly.

California Prune Wafers natures cure for all bowell troubles. Act promptly with out pain or inconvenience, 100 for 25 cents Ask your druggist.

Cotton Figures.

In the cotton zone 25,000,000 acres are devoted to that staple, the yield being 10,827,000 bales of 500 pounds each, worth in cash $425,000,000.

"Throw Ahysic to the Dogs." California Prune Wafers are natures own remedy for constipation and billiousness, 100 for 25 cents. Ask your druggist.

American Patents.

The United States patent offices issues one-third of the whole number of patents issued in the world, or nearly as many as France, Germany and Great Britain combined, and four and a half times as many as Germany, the only one of our near competitors which makes novelty researches before granting patents.

Landlord's Share.

The Turkish bey landlord in Macedonia gets half the farmer's produce. Every village supports a number of Turkish policemen, who are really parasites, the average household paying them $6.25 out of an income of $50—not for protection, but for a precarious immunity from outrages.

A Frightened Horse.

Running like mad down the street dumping the occupants, or a hundred other accidents are every day occurrances. It behooves every body to have a reliable salve handy and there's none as good as Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Burns, cuts, sores eczema, and piles disappear quickly under its soothing effect. 25 cents at J. H. Swans drug store.

Napoleon's Table and Chairs.

In the library at Highclere castle, Lord Camanon's residence in Hampshire, are the table and chair which Napoleon used when he signed his abdication at Fontainebleau.

Doesn't Respect Old Age.

Its shameful when youth fails to show propper respect for old, but just the contrary in the case of Dr. King's New Life Pills. They cut off maladies no matter how severe and irrespective of old age. Dyspepsia, jaundice, fever constipation all yield to this perfect pill. 25 cents at J. H. Swan's drug store.

Deadly Serpents.

Recent statistics show that serpents kill more persons in India than in any other country. During 1901 the number of victims was 22,810, and it estimated that almost, if not quite, as many were killed in 1902.

They act on the contents of the bowels, cleansing them thoroughly with soothing effect. California Prune Wafers, 100 for 25 cents. Ask your druggists.

Exports to Russia.

The United States supplies Russia with cotton seed, grapevine cuttings, tobacco and seed wheat in large amounts.

urprising how quick California Prune Wafers act. They wake up the sluggish liver. No gripe, no pain. 100 for 25 cents. Ask your druggist.

New York's Water Supply.

The present plan for increase of the metropolitan water supply provides for an expenditure of about $50,000,000 for bringing to New York 200,000,000 gallons daily from the Wappingers creek and Esopus regions.

A Costly Mistake.

Blunders are sometimes very expensive Occasionally life itself is the price of a mistake, but you'll never be wrong if you take Dr. King's New Life Pills for dyspepsia, dizziness, headache, liver or bowel troubles They are gentle yet thorough, 25, at J. H. Swans drug store.